THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 70 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1917. TWO ANNAS

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports. 1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kamania Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BIJAPURE.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.— Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Great Western Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Hotel Majestic.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Esplanade Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Victoria Terminus Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Byculla Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Colaba Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Church Gate Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Grant Road Station.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler and Co., Bandra Station.
BROACH—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal Kalianji Kavedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shanker Vishnu Wagh.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Manila, Cebu	Bangkok. Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

10, Churchgate Street.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary,

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

TAILORS.

VULLEY & SONS,

(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)

SHIRTS & BREECHES MAKERS.

Dealers in Cutlery, Hosiery & General Fancy Goods.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

Holland House,

Next to Hotel Majestic.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

A rare opportunity to rich gentlemen to secure high class and very rich household furniture, guaranteed real old chinaware collected with great difficulty by Mr. Vernon, English made drawing room, rich silk tapestry lined set (inlaid), English brass bedstead, large blackwood carved looking glass with 2 elephants, English silver-mounted Hali-marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, rich electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, rich English glassware, crockeryware, etc., etc.

Under instructions from C. Vernon, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S.T.) sharp at the Wellington House, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable rich handsome artistic high class household furniture consisting of large telescopic dining table, handsome dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, English-made drawing room rich pattern handsome spring cushioned inlaid suite lined with rich silk tapestry, drawing centre table, teakwood single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers clothes and gown, hanging presses, ward robes, side boards with mirror back, handsome teakwood and blackwood corner stands, teapoys, hat stands, marble top tables, dressing and writing tables, carved chiffoniers, jardiniers, palmstands, selected artistic Japanese cabinets, wall brackets, large blackwood carved, looking glass with 2 elephants, hassock, carved easels, blackwood carved chairs, book case, large teakwood screen, English brass bedstead, rich brass hall standing lamps, table lamps, books, novels, toilet sets, wooden bath tub, wash hand tables, large collection of very old chinaware, collected with great difficulty, very rare and old pieces of satsumaware, large china dishes wall plates and jars, rich paintings, artistic pictures, photo frames, china flower stands, rich ornaments, glass bead door chicks, bronze figures, flower pots, rich Persian carpets, English silver-mounted Hall marked tea and coffee sets, fruit knives, electro plated wares by Elkington and Barton, ice box, rich English glassware, crockery ware, etc. etc

The property of C. Vernon Esq., Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The intending collectors of the abovenamed pieces are earnestly requested to view the said pieces as they are of very rare and choice selection.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS AND FIELDS AT SANKLI, VADHODE, BIDGAON, KINGAON AND SUTARKHED IN EAST KHANDESH.

H. C. Suit No. 805 of 1913.

CANJI vs. MOTIVAHOO and Ors.

Under instructions from L. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sankli Kulkerni's office in Sankli the following properties belonging to the estate of Vallabhdas Ookerda (deceased.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

(1) Property (fields) situate at Sankli, Taluka Yawal, District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 3, admeasuring 4 acres and 14 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 10-10-0, and bounded on the east by the land bearing No. 285-286, on the west and south by the land bearing No. 2 and on the north by the land bearing No. 4.

(2) Property (fields) situate at Sankli Taluk Yawal District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 247, admeasuring 3 acres and 25 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 10-10-0 and bounded on the east by No. 248, on the west by No. 241 on the south by No. 249 and on the north by No. 246.

(3) Property situate at Sankli Taluka Yawal, District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 249, admeasuring 6 acres and 4 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 10-10-0 and bounded on the east by the diver, on the west by No. 251, on the South by Nos. 250 and 247 and on the north by No. 247.

(4) Property (field) situate at Sankli Taluka Yawal, District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 343, admeasuring 3 acres and 3 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 4-10-0 and bounded on the east by No. 342, on the west by No. 357, on the south by No. 339 and on the north by No. 357.

(5) Property (field) situate at Vadhode, bearing survey No. 32 admeasuring 15 acres and 29 gunthas, and assessed for Rs. 27-14-0 and bounded on the east by the boundary of Biravali village on the west by No. 31, on the south by No. 33 and 34 and on the north by No. 30.

(6) Property (field) situate at Vadhode, bearing survey No. 6 admeasuring 10 acres and 35 goonthas and assessed for Rs. 30-9-0 and bounded on the east by survey No. 27.

(7) Property (field) situate at the Bidgaon, bearing survey No. 19 admeasuring 7 acres and 10 goonthas, assessed for Rs. 8-0-0 and bounded on the east by Bidgaon Road and beyond that by No. 11 on the west by No. 20, on the south by Nos. 17 and 18 and on the north by No. 8.

(8) Property situate at Bidgaon Taluka Chhopada, bearing survey No. 68, admeasuring 17 acres and 31 goonthas, assessed for Rs. 16-0-0 bounded on the east by No. 71, on the west the Vurdhan village boundary on the south by the road leading to Khardi village and beyond that by Nos. 66 and 67 and on the north by Nos. 69 and 70.

(9) Property (field) situate at Kingaon, Taluka Yawal, District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 26 admeasuring 7 acres and 19 goonthas, assessed for Rs. 10-0-0 and bounded on the east by the Tank and beyond that by survey Nos. 100 and 101 and on the west by No. 27, on the south by Nos. 25 and on the north by a road leading to Adgaon village.

(10) Property (field) situate at Sutarkhed Taluka Yawal, District Khandesh, bearing survey No. 5, admeasuring 16 acres and 29 goonthas, assessed for Rs. 27-14-0 and bounded on the east by a tank, on the west by No. 9 on the south by No. 6 and on the north by No. 4.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the said receiver, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let." and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .....Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country .....Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

LOST.

STRAYED from Warden House, Colaba Puppy, Black and White TERRIER, dark brown and black mark over right eye and ear. Answers to name of Chum. Finder will be rewarded. Apply above address. 7475

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A DOCTOR L. M. & S. for Mangrol Shrimali Vanick Dispensary (Mangrol Kathiawar). Salary Rs. 60. Apply sharp to the Honorary Secretaries, 57, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 7419

WANTED.—A KARKOON, knowing Modi, Marathi, moderate English survey and revenue works. Please apply with certificates to the LAND MANAGER to Sir Ratan Tata, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 7456

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE with a good knowledge of French for a High School in Goa, June next, salary Rs. 40 to 60 per mensem according to qualifications and abilities. Apply with copies of testimonials to PRINCIPAL, English School, Parra, Bardez, Goa. 7465

WANTED.—A fully trained and well experienced MIDWIFE for the City of Baroda. Salary Rs. 55 to 75—10 every three years, Rs. 12 carriage allowance, and Rs 10 house rent. Apply with testimonials to the:—

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
7454. Baroda State.

CLERKS—Required immediately in Recruiting Office Kirkee.
One ACCOUNTS CLERK Pay Rs. 60.
One TYPIST Fast and accurate Pay Rs. 50.
None need apply who have not at least two years experience. Apply:—RECRUITING OFFICER, KIRKEE. 7467

WANTED—One experienced HINDU GRADUATE to fill the post of HEAD MASTER, in the Seth Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School. Pay Rs. 50 to begin with, and future chances for good work Therefore candidates need apply with testimonials to the

SECRETARY,
Chaturbhuj Shivjee Anglo-Gujarati School,
7175 Cannel Road, Cawnpore

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.
Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani
Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India,* manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S.
Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE RED CROSS matinee organised by the SALLE FRANCAISE will take place at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on MONDAY, 26th March, at 5 p.m.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ROVER CAR, Newly painted and in perfect running order, four-seater, the property of His Excellency The Governor of Bombay. Price Rs. 9,000. Apply to:—

MILITARY SECRETARY,
Government House,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1400. 7490

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7459

FOR SALE—A. B. S. A. MOTOR CYCLE Combination, 1916 Model Chain drive, 3 speed counter shaft. Apply Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7459

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-25 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7203

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917 at 3-20 p.m., (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7202

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7198

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED.—From June 20th 1917, an ACTING PROFESSOR of English in the Indian Educational Service at the Deccan College: Salary Rs. 333 p. m. Appointment terminable by either party at the end of term on one month's notice. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before 14th April, 1917, with testimonials and a statement of parentage, birth date, caste, academic career and qualifications, and teaching experience: Applicants must hold an M.A. degree with honours, preferably in English a British degree and residence for some period in Britain will be regarded as important qualifications.

A. L. COVERNTON,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 20th March, 1917. 7488

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-15 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7201

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-10 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917. 7200

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1917, at 3-5 p.m., (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet an Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2.—To sanction the declaration of Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th day of March, 1917, to the 30th day of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 27th February 1917.

N. B.—The dividend, if declared as recommended by the Directors, will be paid, on and after Wednesday, the 28th March 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time.) 7199

THE AKOLA & MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Canada Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 22nd March 1917, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made upto 31st December 1916
II.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration for the current year.
V.—To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 12th March to 26th March 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st March 1917. 7250

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of Temporary LECTURER in Logic and English in the Provincial Service of Government at the Karnatak College, to be opened at Dharwar from June 20th, 1917. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, No free quarters: appointment terminable by either party on notice being given one month before the end of term. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before March 31st, 1917 and must be accompanied by a statement of parentage birth-date, caste, school and college career and experience as a teacher: also by certificates and references. Applicants must hold an M.A. degree with honours and have obtained honours in Philosophy at their M.A. or B.A.

A. L. COVERNTON,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.
Poona 3rd March, 1917. 7489

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

EVERY PERSON registered in the Town and Island of Bombay or in the Island of Salsette (excluding Thana District) who has been registered under Ordinance 1 of 1917 as having attained the age of 18 years and having not attained the age of 41 years on 1st February 1917, and who has not applied for exemption from registration or whose application for exemption from registration has been rejected, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after March 24, 1917 and before March 31, 1917, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 a.m., or between the hours of 6 p.m., and 8 p.m.

CUMBALA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL entrance in west wing.
VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.
MARINE LINES WAR HOSPITAL entrance opposite Indian Infantry Quarter Guard.
ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL, No. 2 shed, top of north staircase.

This notice does not apply to those Volunteers employees of the B. B. & C. I. Rly, the G. I. P. Rly. the Port Trust, and the Customs who have already received, or who will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination nor does this notice apply to men attached to the Mercantile Marine.

(Sd.) W. KNIGHT,
Brigadier-General
Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 20th March, 1917. 7486

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY the 22nd March 1917, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHER THACKERSHY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1917.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 15th March to the 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive. 7483

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 26th March 1917, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) for the following services, for the official year 1917-1918:—

(1) Supply of road metal, yellow muram, black sand and Mahim sand stone in all Sub-divisions, except in H. and J Sub-divisions.
(2) Supply of road metal, black sand and hard muram in H. Sub-division only.
(3) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks, with drivers, in all Sub-divisions except in H. and J. Sub-divisions.
(4) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks with drivers, in H Sub-division only.
(5) Supply of red hill earth, manure and fine earth for gardening purposes in all Sub-divisions, except in H. and J. Sub-divisions.
(6) Supply of "Unslaked lime" to be slaked with fresh water at site of all works in the Presidency District
(7) Supplying and fixing panes of glass to doors and windows etc., of Government buildings in all Sub-divisions.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorized agents. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day the tenders are to be received. Rs. 100 (one hundred only) as earnest money should accompany each tender and security deposit as mentioned in the tender form for each service will be required in Government Promissory Notes from the tenderer whose tender is accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 15th March, 1917.
7485.

For constipation take
LE-VISCO
Price per tin Rs. 3.
LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

I, GYANCHAND DIWANCHAND OBHRAI, of Jhelum, having now attained my majority on 11th day of February, 1917, do hereby notify to all concerned that I repudiate all or any acts done, during my minority by Sita Ram or by Sita Ram Lakhmidas or by Lakhmidas, in contravention, or in excess of their written authority and agreement, in connection with the firm "GYANCHAND SITA RAM" at Bombay, and that I especially disown liability for any Hundies, Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes executed by the said person or persons, in the name of the above mentioned firm, except where the consideration received has been duly credited in the books of the firm, or new hundies or Promissory Notes have been executed in their place on the recommendation of my grandfather Lala Fateh Chand Pleader, Jhelum.

Sincerely,
GYANCHAND DIWANCHAND OBHRAI.
7472

LEGAL NOTICES

SALE ON THE PREMISES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 748 of 1916. O.S.

The BANK of BARODA, Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) MAMOOBAI, widow of BHIMJI BHANJI; (2) LAXMIDAS BHIMJI and (3) NANJI BHANJI ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1916, and the Consent Chamber order dated the 8th day of February, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises, on the days following that is to say the property described under Lot No. I on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. II on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. III on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the property described under Lot No. IV on THURSDAY, the 29th day of March 1917 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in the undermentioned three properties:—viz:

LOT NO. II.—All those two pieces or parcels of Feras land or ground with the bungalow out-houses and stables standing thereon situate at Tardeo outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now containing by admeasurement 2166 and 4275 square yards or thereabouts respectively but shown in the Collector's records as admeasuring together 6422 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 328, 328 and 328 and New Nos. 13846 and 14040 Old Survey Nos. 117, 109 and 110 and New Survey No. 7021 assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward D No 3734 (1) and (2) 3735, 3756, 3757 (1, 2 and 3) 3735 (1) and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 34, 35, 107 109, 109A, 113-117 and bounded on the East and North by the property of Vithoba Ramji and Ramchander Manekji on the West by the Public Road and on the South by the property of Wasudeo Ramchander and all which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant Mamoobai.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 510 New No. 6162 Old Survey No. 899 and New Survey No. 2257 together with the tenement or messuage dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos 1597 Street Nos. 18, 20 all which premises are situate at Vadachi Gadi in Samuel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West partly by the property of Bai Jeevanbai widow of Karamchand Soonderji and partly by the property of Kesserbai wife of Dewji Soonderji and on the South partly by Bhandaree Street and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim Jawall and on or towards the North by ... and which said premises were and are in the possession of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimji Bhanji.

LOT NO. IV.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 717 New No. 6433 Old Survey No. 5910 and New Survey No. 2581 together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward 1352, 1353 Street Nos. 106, 108 and 108A all which premises are situate at Kazi Syed Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the passage for halalkhore partly belonging to Dada Israel and partly belonging to the said premises on or towards the North by the house of Dhunji Ebji and on or towards the South by the house of Poonjiaji Cawasjee which said premises were and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mamoobai widow of Bhimjee Bhanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Little and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at the Old Secretariat, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Company, Attorneys for the Defendants abovenamed at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1917.

H. H. WADIA,
7283 Commissioner.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE
OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS etc.,
PRICES IMMENSELY REDUCED
A visit earnestly solicited
KASANJI DAYALJI DESAI
WATCH & CLOCK DEALER,
144, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ARMSTRONG DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late John Armstrong late of Bangalore in the Native State of Mysore, European who died at Bangalore on or about the 2nd day of August, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the copy will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of March, 1917 to Nayan Harilal Pandia the Administrator in British India of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. PANDIA and CO., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Pandia and Co. the attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Nayan Harilal Pandia Administrator in British India of the Estate and effects of John Armstrong deceased. 7487

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KASHINATH LAXMAN GOVAND, of Bombay Agri Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our clients Messrs. ARDESHIR ROMANJEE DUBASH and DARABSHA ROMANJEE DUBASH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government Teka vacant hilly land or ground situate lying and being at Dhakti or Small Sivree without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,178½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, 202, etc. New Nos. 15108, etc., Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 2C/2294 and bounded on the East and South by the property off the purchasers, on the West by the public passage leading to Wadala and on the North by the property of Pandu Laxman Gawand which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under F Ward No. 2362 Street No. 1056 and were formerly and are now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
7484 Purchasers Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 22nd March, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GHANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Thaker Lalji Jetha at his godown Musjid Bunder Siding Road and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Framji Jamsedji Battliwala of January 1917 Vaida.

50 Bales Gunny Bags No. 2 Any mill each bale of about 400 Gunny Bags, consisting of.
25 Bales of inches 44 by 25.
25 Bales of inches 44 by 24.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 16 C/S LONGCLOTH.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 22nd March, 1917, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Bhogilal Chandodal.

16 Cases Long-loth No. 24961 each case of about 50 pieces of 42 yards each.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 CANDIS GROUND NUTS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd March 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by public auction by order of Thaker Dharse Nanjee & Co., at their Godown Danabunder Lane and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thaker Meehji Mavji of January and February 1917 delivery subject to the conditions of "Kabala."

300 Candis Ground Nuts Madras District.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd March 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST ENGLISH LEATHER BELTINGS.

On SATURDAY the 24th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of the office concerned 18 Best English Leather Beltings of different sizes and weights.

Further particulars can be had from the Undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1917.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

OPEN DAILY at the TOWN HALL, at 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.) from 13th March till 27th March (including Sundays).

ADMISSION ANNAS 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

9-30 To-night 9-30.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN and WOLSELEY CHARLES present the BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY in the popular London Revue

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

Title Role: MISS ALICE MAY.
Written by GEORGE ARTHURS.
Music by LOUIS JEROME.

A Feast of Topicalities and Fun.
WITTY DIALOGUE. CATCHY MUSIC.
SMART DRESSES. LATEST DANCES.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"

A RIOT OF MERRIMENT.

Produced by Harry Hall (London Hippodrome) Orchestra under the direction of WOLSELEY CHARLES.

HALF PRICE MATINEE
EVERY SUNDAY AT 6 P. M.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

MATINEE.

EXCLUSIVELY IN AID OF
THE FRENCH RED CROSS.
On Monday, 26th March, at 5 p.m.
At the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Under the Presidency of
Monsieur H. MARTIN, CONSUL for FRANCE.
The PRICE of the Tickets is Rs. 2.

SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE every day from MONDAY the 19th, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. at the SALLE FRANCAISE, 1st floor, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

The Sofas and the first three rows of Orchestra Stalls will be reserved for five tickets for each seat.

The rest of the Orchestra and the first four rows of the Dress Circle can be reserved for two tickets for each seat.

All seats remaining unreserved when doors are opened will be available to holders of one ticket (5-ticket seats excepted.)

AVIATION—AVIATION

A LECTURE ON AVIATION

"BOMBAY TO LONDON IN FIVE DAYS"

will be given by

LORD MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU

at the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

at 6 p.m. on Friday, 23rd March

in the presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON, C. I.

Proceeds will be handed to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

Booking now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Popular prices at Rs. 3, 2, 1 and annas 8.

Soldiers in Uniform half price to Re. 1 and 8 anna seats.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.
This week
A SERIO-COMIC SENSATIONAL DRAMA in 3 acts

"THE DARK DOINGS OF WHITE HAND"

A subject abounding with extraordinary devices and most miraculous situations, interwoven with a wave of gaiety and skill by a critical sense of horror, sensation and humour.

3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

N. B.—Booklet sent free to any address upon request.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA BOMBAY'S PICTURE THEATRE PAR EXCELLENCE.

To-day at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME!

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Scenes around the British Headquarters--GENERAL CADARNO, the Famous Italian General, visits SIR DOUGLAS HAIG and studies the British method of Warfare. A picture of immense interest.

A Delightful Pathe Drama.
"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."
Brimming over with sparkling Humour and Pathos.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY.

"His Trysting Places." Chaplin the fickle one. Chaplin the World's greatest Screen Comedian at his best.

NEXT SATURDAY 24th March "JULIUS CAESAR."

ELDORADO!! ELDORADO!!

Italian Cinematograph

LAMINGTON ROAD.

2 minutes walk from Grant Road, Faras Road, Tardeo Tram junctions and Grant Road Ry. Station.

CHANGE OF TIME.

From Saturday the 24th instant, the time of our shows will be as under :—

6-45, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS PRIZE SHOW MATINEE at 5 p.m.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

3rd & 4th Episodes of the Greatest Serial
45,000 feet

THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY

Don't miss this week

GRAND PROGRAMME

it is seldom you get a good treat in Bombay.

THE ELDORADO CINEMA

Gives you your money's worth—everything always TIP-TOP.
Best European Management!
Best Lights and Pictures!
Best Theatre in Bombay!
Best Treatment to our Patrons!

Come and see once more real life size Pictures. It is quite a long time you have seen the last
LIFE SIZE PICTURES AT THE WELL-KNOWN TENT.

Time: 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Prices.

To all classes—Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

OLYMPIA SHOWS

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

CHARLES DE LARUE CRIME INVESTIGATOR
20,000 Feet long Serial.

"THE VAMPIRES"
"THE VAMPIRES"

Second Part Known as

"DIAMOND CUTS DIAMOND"

Wherein venturesome and reckless De Larue invites disaster.
Further Series of

"THE GRIP OF EVIL"

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

Every Evening EXCELSIOR THEATRE at 6-30 p.m

A COMPLETE PICTURE PROGRAMME.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S LATEST COMEDY
"Take My Picture" Take My Picture" "Take My Picture"

A Fine Pathe Drama Beautifully Coloured
"THE HEIR OF LEGARDIER" A Stirring and Exciting Phot Play in 5 acts.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS
6-30 To-night 10
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY Co. presents
THE WHAT NOTS
THE WHAT NOTS
MUSICAL, COMEDY & MYSTIC CO.
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
RENVILLE ROBERTY
Introducing his
Sensational Hypnotic Illusion
ELECTORIA
Assisted by Miss IRENE BERYL
In the following Tableaux
"Folly," "The Flower Girl," Red Robin Hood, "Driver," "Red Cross Nurse," Angel of Morning."

Note.—This Illusion will only be shown at the 6-30 Performance. At 10 p.m. Performance Mr. Renville Roberty will introduce.

The Great Egyptian Costume Trunk
MISS IRENE BERYL
MISS IRENE BERYL
In her new "Skirt Dance" and the Classical Dance
"A LA AMAZON."
CHARLIE
CHARLIE
In "Where did you get that boy."
THE WARLEYS
THE WARLEYS
In their Military Revue Tommy Atkins
MISS MONA
MISS MONA
Soubrette in Popular Chorus Songs intercepted by
A Thrilling Detective Drama
THE MASTER CROOK
THE MASTER CROOK
Outwitted by a Child And a Comedy
THE WARM IN A TURN.
FOLLOW THE CROWD TO-NIGHT TO THE GAIETY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY.
AT
5-30 AND 9-30.
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
RECORD PROGRAMME OF THE MOST PHENOMINAL SEASON EVER EXPERIENCED IN THE ANNALS OF
AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES IN BOMBAY.
ADELLE
ADELLE
ADELLE
At every performance
AT 5-30
In Magnificent
NATIONAL DANCES
AT 9-30
In her Graceful and Daring AERIAL ACT.

100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
100th. PERFORMANCE 100th.
of
THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

SEASON POSITIVELY CLOSING MONDAY NEXT

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Sfalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-8 Balcony Rs. 1-8, Gallery Re. 1 and annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.
BOX PLANS AT S. ROSE & CO.
CHILDREN HALF PRICES TO THE 5-30 PERFORMANCES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York. Mar. 16th.

	Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,231,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,083,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
" Forwarded	76,000
" Imports	89,000
" Stock	785,000
Actual Weekly Sales	30,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday. Mar. 16th.

Last Week's American Afloat	130,000
" and Total Afloat	198,000

London, Saturday, Mar. 17th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,037,000
American Visible Supply	250,000
East Indian " "	291,000
American " "	3,640,000
Other " "	67,000
Total Sales'	30,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	1,000
" Export'	1,000
East Indian	100
" " Stock	34,000
" " Forwarded	1,700
" " Actual Export	800
" " Imports	
" " Speculation	500
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat'	147,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 21st—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 8 0	5 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	6 6 0	6 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 35.15	46 0 0	9 2 0
" Gajar 75 25'	44 0 0	9 12 0
" Gajar 50 50'	42 0 0	8 8 0
" Black	39 0 0	8 0 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	40 0 0	...
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 4 0
Jawa	36 0 0	5 2 0
Arandi	38 0 0	...
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 2 0	
Linseed May	8 13 0	
Linseed Sept.	9 12 0	

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. (Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 17th March 1917.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Mar. 1917.		
G. I. P. Rly.	20,35,300	4,30,91,027
A. D. C. Rly.	30,300	14,60,601
B. K. Rly.	4,500	86,905
C. B. Rly.	12,300	1,82,249
Total	21,84,500	4,98,29,782
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Mar. 1916.		
G. I. P. Rly.	23,27,571	4,93,83,292
A. D. C. Rly.	78,752	14,94,410
B. K. Rly.	4,894	1,11,341
C. B. Rly.	13,524	2,36,349
Total	24,24,451	5,12,24,392
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	—2,48,671	—12,92,265
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	+1,548	—24,809
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	— 104	—24,436
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	— 724	—53,100

Central Province Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Mar. 1917.	12,500	2,30,153
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Mar. 1916	10,986	2,75,435
Increase or Decrease	+1,514	+54,718

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 17th Mar. 1917	2,300	30,905
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 17th Mar. 1916	1,336	27,485
Increase or Decrease	+904	+3,420

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1917.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

There was very little interest in to-day's market as jute shares were dull and easier in the absence of outside support and coal shares did not attract much attention. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 827-8; Bhalgora 35-8, 36; Borrea ord 18-12; Burra Dhemo 13, 13-4; Ghusick 20-12; Jainty Central 15-12, 16, 16-4; Lakurka 43-8, 42, 42-4; Nazira 18, 18-4; Sowardih 13-8, 13-12, 14; Sutkidih 14-14, 14-12.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 95; Budge-Budge ord 315; Clive ord 120, 119-8, 119, 120, 122; Kamarhatty ord 278, 280, 287; Northbrook ord 27, 27-8, 27-12; Standard ord 280, 282; Union ord 365.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 39-8, 40 p; Bengal Bonded Warehouse "C" 177 8. 1; Calcutta Ice 14, 14-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-8 nominal and small lots were done at Re. 67-12 to Rs. 68.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 21.

The depression has given a few falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province, of snow in Kashmir and is moving away eastwards. The chief falls are one and a half inches at Moulmein, a quarter at Drosh and Jubbulpore.

Forecast:—Scattered falls in the Punjab Himalayas, Central and North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in south Gujarat and at most stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperatur is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed conditions have moved eastwards and are shown to-day over the eastern districts of Rajputana and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. Conditions are unsettled also in the Central Provinces. Isolated dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces but Jubbulpore is the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab, the United and the Central Provinces, and a few thunderstorms in Malabar.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.827 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.2 "
Dew Point	67.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.661 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 "
Minimum.....do	72.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	166 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Wed	21	m 9 59	27 3	21	m 3 58	17 3
		10 29a	28 8		4 0a	16 4
Thur	22	m 10 47	28 0	22	m 4 37	15 10
		11 6a	29 2		4 46a	16 0
Fri.	23	m 11 33	29 5	23	m 5 12	14 10
		11 43a	29 4		5 29a	16 0
Sat.	24	0 18a	29 9	24	m 5 48	14 2
					6 11a	16 4
Sun.	25	m 0 20	29 1	25	m 6 24	14 0
		1 2a	29 7		6 52a	17 0
Mon.	26	m 0 57	28 6	26	m 7 0	14 5
		1 43a	29 11		7 32a	18 0
Tues.	27	m 1 34	27 4	27	m 7 36	15 2
		2 27a	27 11		8 12a	19 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 21 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 50m.
" 22 (Thursday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 50m.
" 23 (Friday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 50m.
" 24 (Saturday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 50m.
" 25 (Sunday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 51m.
" 26 (Monday)	6h. 38m.	6h. 51m.
" 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	23rd	9h. 35.0m.	a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h. 6.4m.	p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h. 18.8m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	15th	1h. 42.0m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st March 1917 was 30.056 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BOROLIN

BRON BELA VECSY SAYS:—

About a week ago the roots of my hair on head, beard and eyebrows became inflamed, and inflamation began to spread fast. I was shooting at the time at Marmaros consequently no physician was near. I tried Borolin, and thank God am quite well now. This proves that Borolin is really a miraculous medicine.

Thousands of other unsolicited testimonials. If you cannot obtain Borolin at local chemists' order direct from

BOROLIN IMPORT DEPOT:—
298, Bazaar Road, Bandra.
Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 13th of Meher, 1283.
Mahomedan: 27th of Jamadiulawal, 1335.
Hindu: 14th Vad of Fagan, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.; **Sunset:** 6h. 50m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: First Round: Bombay Police v. Parsi Pioneers, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Annual Meeting, 4 p.m.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 9-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels upto 11-30 a.m.

Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 10-45 a.m.

Akola and Mid-India Spg., Wg., and Mrg., Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 4-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 23.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round: Grant Medical College v. B. E. Society's School, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga Bahrain, Dubai Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. at 7-0 p.m.

Lecture on "Aviation" by Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Excelsior Theatre, 6-0 p.m.

Annual Ordinary General Meetings of the Kasulbhoy Mills; Currimbhoy Mills; Ebrahimbhoy Peharky Mills; Crescent Mills; Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works; and Pearl Mills, Limited Esplanade Road, Fort, from 3-0 p.m.

Standing Committee of the Corporation meets at 3-30 (B. T.).

SATURDAY, March 24.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round: Y.M.C.A., Army Branch v. Parsi Cyclists, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 2-0 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 1-0 p.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. ever Wednesday, Saturday and Monday 10-0 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5 15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 22.

615 Musketry Competitions—All Competitions are cancelled until further notice.

616 Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Coy. Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

619 Parades:—

"E" (Cyclist) Coy. Thursdays and Fridays at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section.—On Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

"F" Coy. every Monday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 21.

No. 60—DUTIES:—

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 18th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt J. W. Hayward.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. F. Power.

No. 61—PARADES:—

Friday parade at Headquarters at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Saturday parade at 7 a.m. These parades will be notified at Headquarters.

No. 63—WARRANTS:—

No. 161 has been issued to Mrs. R. Sargent, wife of late No. 988 Corpl. G. L. Sargent who died at Baghdad while on Field Service, to proceed to Bangalore on 22nd instant.

No. 64—LEAVE:—

Gunner P. A. Parish, No. 2 Coy B.V.A., has been granted leave of absence from 20-3-17 to 27-3-17 inclusive.

No. 65—STRENGTH:—

The undermentioned have been struck off the strength of the Corps as stated below:—

No. 1457 Corpl S. T. Pitts, No. 1636 Corpl J. C. Stanley, No. 1518 Bombdr A. H. Wood, No. 1371 Gunner J. Fitter, No. 1761 C. E. Green of No. 3 Coy, B.V.A., Kirkee, and No. 1476 Gunner S. Brackston, of No. 2 Coy. B. V.A., with effect from 21-3-17.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

Rifle Club:—The Carter and Inter Company Match Shoot will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 25th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m. Names of competing teams to be handed into Lieut. H. Royal by Thursday, morning next. There will also be an extra shoot on Sunday the 25th instant.

There will be Musketry Classification at Colaba at 7-30 a.m. on 30th instant for those not classified.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA March 21.

272 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 24th March 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p. m.

273 First Aid Examination.—An examination for First Aid certificates will be held at Headquarters on Thursday 22nd instant at 5-30 p.m.

274 Shooting Rules.—All members of the Corps should make themselves acquainted with shooting rules, a copy of which is posted up at Headquarters.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY 2-Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The fourteenth lecture of this series will be delivered under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues, to-morrow by Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya at 6-30 p.m. at Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, on the subject of "Home Rule." The lecture is open to the public.

HINDU PUNARVIVAHIT MANDAL.

An association under the above name has recently been formed in Bombay of Hindu gentlemen who have married widows, with a view to consider what steps should be taken to advance the cause of Widow Marriage as well as to establish co-operation and closer relation amongst those who have already married. Enquiries are to be addressed to Mr. A. S. Wagh, Hon. Superintendent, Hindu Widows' Home, Girgaon.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fined for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Mummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2138.)

VEGETONE.

A Vegetable Extract.

For YOU, your FRIEND, your HOUSEHOLD and for EVERYONE.

A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.

Food value is equal to 4 annas worth of soup made from meat.

Full particulars and trial tin sufficient for 56 cups for Rs. 1/12 post free V.P.P. from Sole Agents—

VEGETONE,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List Free on Application.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. Beware of Worthless Imitations. At all Chemists and Stores or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, 207 Regent Street, London, W.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF MARCH, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

In the Division Court No. 52.

AFTER THE FULL BENCH WORK IS OVER

APPEALS POR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOPAL.

69-16—364-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Narotam Morarji Goculdas and ors v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation), Little and Co, Part heard, 16-3-17.

55-16—691-15—Daphtary F and D. K Venkatarao Sethupathy and anr v Khimji Assur Virji and ors, Payne and Co, Kharas and Co, Part heard, 1-3-17.

70-16—1081-15—Payne and Co, The Phoenix Mills Ltd v Madhowdas Rupchand and Co a firm, Mulji and Tha.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR AND MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

49-16—1415-15—Hiralal and Co, Bhaidas Shivdas v Bai Gulab and anr, Mehta D and L, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 16-3-17.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR FINAL DECREE AND FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

214-14—Rustomji and G. Essabhai Abdul Kadir Vasi v Pandurang Shridhar & ors.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

1011-15—Unwalla P and P, Dinyar Bomonshaw Vakil v Framroze Merwanji Desai.

1221-16—Tyabji D and Co, Hakmaji Motaji & Co a firm v Abu Haji Ismail and ors.

8-17—Hiralal and Co, Chhaganlal Gulabdas and anr v Dinbai and anr.

42-17—Purnanand and Co, Maganlal Raichand v Vrajlal Bhukhandas.

70-17—Patell and Eze, Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v Steve Buckingham & anr.

98-17—Bhai K and G, Bhawanidas Narotamdas v Karsondas Vallabhji, a firm.

123-17—Motichand and D, Harichand Mancharam and anr v Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar.

155-17—Wadia G and Co, Rooghnathdas Gopaldas v Thacker Damji Devji.

169-17Ard H D and Co, Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co a firm v Vally Mahomed Abu Bugha, Sham M and H.

193-17—M B Chothia, Munchershaw B Chothia v Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Issak Chand, Manecklal and Co.

199-17—Matubhai J and M, Matubhai Kassanbhai v Runchordas Purshotam.

202-17—Dubash and Co, Messrs Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v Mancherji and Ratonji Tata and Co a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL.

40-14 Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai v Vithaldas Kanji and anr, Bhai K and G.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1026-14—Khand L and M, Kunjvihari Govindrao Joshi v Govindrao Harischandra Joshi and ors, Maneck and Co, Unwalla P and P, Forbes and Co.

289-15—Mehta D and L, Ratilal Gandabhai and anr v Gulabbhai Deochand and anr, Motichand and D.

1306-16—Mulla and Mulla, Bannubai widow v Aminabai and anr, Mulji and Tha.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMSR'S REPORT.

684-16—Smetham B and Co, Jijibhai Jehangir Khambatta v Muncherji Cursetji Khambatta and anr, Wadia G and Co, Dik D and P.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN COURT.

O S 68-17—Sham M and H, Yeshwantrao Khunderao and ors v Hirabai widow and anr, Little and Co, Ch S D, 23-1-17.

O S 244-17—Motichand and D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v Apolanario Jose De Souza and anr, Ard H D and Co, Ch S D, 6-3-17.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

150-12—Patell and Ez, Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite and ors v Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite and ors, Shamrao M and H, Part Heard, Ch Sd. 27-2-17.

C C 1343-16—Amin and D, Shamji Champsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

C C 1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husain Abdul Karim v Messrs E F Kavaraga a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a poor clerk and am not in the habit of rushing to the Press now and then. I have however to take recourse to your columns because of an unfortunate incident which happened to me two days back. I was going to the Crawford Market and happened to meet three European soldiers on the footpath. I was passing by them when one of the three sons of Mars gave me a knock-out blow on my cheek. I was not able to do anything as I was one against those three. *I went however to a Policeman on duty there who told me that he could not do anything as they were Europeans!* I had to take therefore the wanton insult offered to me quietly and silently. I am not attaching any exaggerated importance to my own case but I hope British soldiers as a class would consider such insults to harmless fellow citizens of the same Empire as cowardly and un-British. Lord Kitchener issued once, if I mistake not, an army order warning strongly all the men against such actions. I take it that the spirit of that order is not dead and that these insults are stray instances of individual wantonness.—Yours, etc.

A POOR CLERK.

March 20th 1917.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM SUBSCRIBE

TO

The Indian War Loan

TO-DAY.

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

Why you should buy—

(1) The money you invest will be absolutely safe.
(2) You will obtain an excellent and regularly paid rate of interest.
(3) You will be helping the Empire to win the war.
(4) You will be advancing the interests of India.

What you can buy—

5½% War Bonds in multiples of Rs. 100.
Your Money is repayable to you **In Full** in 3 or 5 years. Meanwhile you will receive Rs. 5-8-0 (free of income tax) per annum on Every Hundred Rupees Invested.

5% War Loan repayable in 1929/1947—
You can buy Rs. 100 worth for Rs. 95 which will give you interest at the rate of 5¼% per annum.

How you can buy—

Apply to any Post Office Savings Bank.
The Bank of Bombay and any of its branches.
Your own Banker or Broker.

YOUR MONEY IS SAFE.

Repayment is guaranteed by the Government of India and secured by the whole Wealth of India. You cannot find a safer investment.

The Bombay Citizens Executive Committee,
T. W. BIRKETT, *Chairman.*

WAR FETE AT BARWANI.

RAJA OF SAILANA ON LOYALTY OF INDIAN PRINCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BARWANI, Mar. 20.

A war fete, the first of its kind in Central India, was opened here by his Highness Sir Jaswantsinghji, Raja Saheb of Sailana. In requesting the Raja Saheb to open the fete his Highness the Rana Saheb of Barwani delivered a speech, in the course of which, referring to India's part in the war, he said:—

True to her tradition and honour India's sons are fighting the Empire's battles' proud to be a unit of that mighty British Empire, which has always right and justice writ in indelible characters on its victorious banners. It is for this cause that the subjects of my State have poured forth to give in what little manner they can their share of help. The increase in the sale of tickets is sufficient not in showing that it is a mere chance but that the purchasers know, believe and are sure that every ticket bought helps their distressed brethren. It is a matter of great pleasure to me to see this and to thank them all for the liberal support. It now only remains for me to thank all those zealous and energetic workers of the war fete committee who have without the least doubt made this show a grand success.

H. H. he Raja Saheb of Sailana in replying said:—It gives me double pleasure to perform this function. Firstly, this function pertains to the War Fund and secondly on account of Rana Saheb's desire which I always appreciate very highly not only as a relative of mine but on account of his highly cultured and advanced ideas and his noble example of going to the battlefield as a hero of the illustrious Sisodia race. He did not go to Europe as an adventure lover or as a rash destructor of humanity like the mighty Kaiser, but he went to serve the Empire, which possesses the instinct of humanity, whose guiding principle is justice. Righteousness is its might and its sense of duty is to respect the right of the various peoples who are under it. "Yato Dharmasthatho Jaya"—victory always follows virtue. England espouses the right cause and so her victory must be certain. We compare British rule with the divine Ramaraj, whose immortal glory is sung by Walmiki and the ideas of the Indian nation are and will remain surcharged with it for ever. British Government call the Indian Princes as pillars of the Indian Empire. Some wrong-headed critics ironically call these pillars to be of stones, i.e., not living pillars. But the last Conference of Princes at Delhi silenced the foolish critics. This conference is a precursor of a constitutional Princes' Council, which will participate in all imperialism, a vivid example of which is the recent nomination of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner in the Imperial War Cabinet. This action of his Majesty's Imperial Government has overjoyed the Indian Princes and increased their loyalty and attachment to the Throne, which was magnificiently demonstrated in Bombay at the send-off of Maharaja of Bikaner, the most able Prince of the Rathor race, to which I am proud to belong. People and Princes of India must not forget that when the British Government drew their sword to protect the rights of Belgium, a weak nation, then what instinct will prevent them from recognizing our rights, privileges and aspirations to participate in the Empire and from giving us a due place in it, which this oldest civilised country in the world deserves? Trust the British and don't have misgivings. They are not ungrateful they will never forget our services in the present war. Pax Britanica will repay you all.

The Fete will last for five days and has turned out quite a success. It is hoped about Rs. 15,000 would be contributed to the War Fund from the proceeds of this fete.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University delivered a public lecture on the University in the hall of the Sir Jaswartsinhji High School at Limbdi on the 18th instant. At the end of the lecture her Highness the Rani Saheb became a patron of the University contributing Rs. 1,000 and Miss Sharpe and Mr. P. D. Acharya became Life Members of the general electorate by contributing Rs. 150 each. Besides these donations about eight people got themselves enlisted in the different electorates.

THE DEFENCE FORCE RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—If the authorities responsible for the drafting of the Indian Defence Force Act were not able to emerge gracefully from the Select Committee, they have made a still worse show in the drafting of the rules and regulations relating to the same. The bare four rules given for Voluntary enrolment are just what a Sphinx would take delight in, so vague and general they are. What the whole of India was wanting to know is left untouched and I have therefore to approach you for the following information:—

a. Will the status of voluntarily recruited Indians and compulsorily recruited European British subjects be the same?

b. What will be the scale of allowance given to Indians and their families and Europeans and their families while attached to service units?

c. Where will Indians and Europeans be trained?

The rules have limited the age for Indians between 18 and 30, a surprising thing in view of the fact that Indian representatives in the Imperial Council pressed for an extension of the age limit and formation of cadet corps and reserve corps rather than for its limitation.

I enclose my card herewith.—Yours, etc.

ONE INTERESTED.

March 20th 1917.

WADIA CHARITIES.

COMMEMORATION DAY CELEBRATION.

The Commemoration Day of the Charities of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia was celebrated yesterday at Parel. H. E. Lady Willingdon gave away the prizes to the winners of the children's sports.

After the various items of the sports were concluded, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy read the Report for the year ending 31st July, 1916.

The Report stated that:—The income of the Trust Funds, estate and properties, during the period of our Report was Rs. 3,72,285 of which Rs. 1,12,000 were derived from rents and the remainder from interest and profits. From this we had to meet the charges of Rs. 29,440 for expenses, etc.

To these Rs. 29,440 we have to add Rs. 3,722, which under the will, are payable to the Trustees at the rate of one per cent. of the income. This gives to each of the five Trustees, about Rs. 740 per year or a little over Rs. 60 per month. We are sorry, that it has become necessary to publish this fact, because, some uncharitable people have created a great deal of misapprehension on the subject which has gathered and grown through the absence of authentic contradiction; and I will only add that, there is not one of us who has not placed the privilege of the high task entrusted to us, far above any consideration of personal gain. If we deduct the above charges which amount nearly to Rs. 34,000 from the income of Rs. 3,72,000 the amount available for charity was Rs. 3,38,000. We have however spent over Rs. 3,63,000 for the purpose during the period of our Report. This has meant drawing on the previous surplus and it has meant also some discounting of our future income.

Lady Willingdon distributed the sum to the following institutions:—The Indo-British Institution, Rs. 1,000; the League of Mercy, Rs. 1,000; Women's War Fund, Bombay Branch, Rs. 1,000; After-care Fund in connection with the David Sassoon Reformatory, Rs. 1,000; and Rs. 1,000 to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. This sum will be distributed in the shape of war loan bonds.

The prizes were then given away by Lady Willingdon, and after partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

Mr. Rafiudin Ahmed of Poona has reported theft from his bungalow of gold and silver ornaments and currency notes valued at something like Rs. 3,500, property of his daughter who is Inspectress of Mahomedan Girls Schools. The police are making inquiries.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED IMPERIAL BUDGET.

SURPLUS RAISED BY £171,000.

INDIAN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning Mr. Lowndes, Vice-President, presided. After the interpellations, Sir William Meyer presented the Budget for 1917-18. In the course of his budget speech Sir William Meyer said:—

The effect of our corrections in the revised estimate for the current year is to raise the Imperial surplus previously announced by £171,000 and the provincial surplus by £46,000. On the Imperial side we have reduced the estimate for Railway gross receipts by £100,000 with reference to recent returns, but expect a counterbalancing saving under working expenses. The principal variation, however, which accounts for the entire improvement in the surplus is a reduction expected at Home of £195,000 in the net expenditure under Military Services. The improvement in the Provincial surplus is due to some further saving in the anticipated expenditure under Civil Works. As regards the budget of the next year, the net effect of the changes made is negligible, the Imperial surplus being now estimated at £136,000 as compared with £130,000 taken in the Financial Statement, while the small Provincial deficit of £98,000 remains unchanged. As I mentioned in paragraph 54(7) of my speech on March 1st, we are allotting the profits on our wheat scheme amounting to £158,000 to the Local Governments, apart from a small sum reserved for expenditure under the orders of the Government of India. At the time the Financial Statement was introduced, the allocation had not been settled and the whole amount was, therefore, provisionally exhibited as Imperial Expenditure under the Miscellaneous head. The Secretary of State has now approved our proposals for distributing the amount between the different provinces as announced in the Council a few days ago by my hon. colleague Sir Claude Hill. Accordingly the debit to the Miscellaneous head has been excised and the grants proposed, excluding the small Imperial portion, now appear on the Imperial side as transfers from Imperial to Provincial, while on the Provincial side a corresponding receipt is shown under the Transfer head, and the equivalent expenditure under the head Agriculture.

TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Turning to ways and means, we have made two important changes. In the first place instead of providing for the whole of our War Loan receipts provisionally taken at £10 million in 1917-18, we are taking £13 million as likely to be received in the current year and £7 million next year. This raises our closing balance in India for 1916-17, but will not affect our expected closing balance on the 31st March 1918. Secondly, we have assumed that in addition to the silver purchases for which we have previously made specific provision, the Secretary of State will buy some £ million more in 1917/18. As we shall get a corresponding credit on this side, this will not affect our total closing balances on the 31st March 1918, but will mean that we shall have £2 million more in India than would otherwise have been expected, and the Secretary of State £2 million less at home. I will allude again presently to both these points, but mention them now in order to clear the ground. Comin gthen to the Revised Estimate for the current year we expect that, apart from the War Loan receipts just referred to, our aggregate closing balances on the 31st of this month will be about £660,000 less than was assumed in the Financial Statement, this deterioration being distributed almost equally between India, where it is the net ressult of a number of minor variations, and England, where the fluctuations are somewhat more important. Thus the Secretary of State now expects to recover £1½ million less of war expenditure in the current year, and a corresponding larger amount in 1917-18. On the other hand, he puts the payments for his purchases of silver at about £¾ million less, providing for this amount in 1917-18, instead, and as already stated anticipates about £200,000 less of military expenditure as well as smaller outgoings under other heads. As regards the coming year, we anticipate that our total closing balance on tht 31st March 1918 will be £17½ million or about £½ million, less than was assumed in the Financial Statement. But for the special purchases of silver already mentioned, this would have represented a deterioration of £1½ million in the Home balances. The reduction in our resources estimate of our remittances to East Africa. These form part of the heavy recoverable war expenditure with which I dealt so fullly in introducing the Financial Statement. A correspondingly larger recovery in London together with certain other improvements on the English side this year and the next, account for the larger balances which the Secretary of State now expects to hold. As the Council will remember we provided in the financial statement for a closing balance in India on the 31st March next of £11¾ million,, which is slightly below the standard at which we usually aim, and a further charge of £1½ million owing to the increase in recoverable war expenditure would reduce our balances to an inconvenient extent. For this reason, we have now assumed that the Secretary of State will purchase at least £2 million worth of silver in 1917-18 in addition to the item of £¾ million to which reference has already been made Our closing balances, as a whole, are expected to be ample and this arrangement effects a proper distribution as between England and India. As the estimate for the Secretary of State's Council sales is determined not by our anticipations of the probable trade demand, but by the transfer required to effect a proper distribution of our balances, our discretion therefore in regard to the actual amount of silver which we shall ultimately purchase, is in no way limited, and as to this I need not repeat what I said in paragraph 75 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement. Also, as this entry for the purchase of silver is a mere adjusting figure, we have not complicated the estimates by making consequential provision at this stage in respect of profits on coinage or mint receipts.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

As regards the Indian War Loan the entire proceeds of this large financial operation really appertain to the coming financial year and there would have been some convenience if they could have been so shown. As, however, the loan has been opened a fortnight before that year commences and is meeting with an immediate and exceedingly gratifying response, so that not merely applications but actual cash payments have come in on a large scale, we must of course exhibit such payments as debt raised in the current year. On the opening day the loan payments amounted to as much as £900,000 out of about £1 million subscribed, and we are not, I hope, unduly sanguine in assuming as we have done, that by the 31st March we shall already have obtained some £3 million out of the total of £10 million, which the loan is assumed to yield. I need hardly say that in adhering for the time being to the latter figure, I do not wish it to be taken as my personal opinion or that of the Government of India that we may not hope for considerably more. The favourable reception of our loan proposals and the energy and enthusiasm with which they are being taken up by so many patriotic helpers all over the country do much to encourage such a hope, and as the Council are well aware, we shall only be too gratified to be able to hand over a far larger sum to his Majesty's Government. Our ways and means estimates, however, are drawing up largely with the object of enabling us to see how far we can meet all demands upon us in a period of special difficulty and the figure £10 million really represents the minimum amount which is required with reference to our war expenditure in India, rather than any definite forecast (which it would be idle to attempt at present) of the full amount which we may hope for. While referring to this question of the probable yield of the loan, I may mention one particular direction in which there is undoubtedly a clear possibility of our provisional estimate being exceeded. In our ways and means forecast we have assumed that the Savings Bank deposits of the period will accrue to much the same extent as if we had been floating an ordinary loan with the usual Post Office section, but with no extraordinary attractions in effect. Therefore, our estimate of a £10 million yield is exclusive of any sum which we may nominally obtain by transfer from Savings Bank deposits to Post Office cash certificates. But the more widely the advantages of these certificates become appreciated, the more likely it will be that the Savings Bank investor will place his money in this new form, rather than as a bank deposit earning only 3 per cent. It is quite possible, therefore, that there may be a large transfer to the cash certificate form. This will not affect our resources in India, though it will of course entail a larger payment to his Majesty's Government at home. On the whole, therefore, we have thought it better to estimate for Savings Bank deposits on normal lines as above explained, rather than to make some purely speculative estimate of the extent to which this process of transfer will proceed.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Pundit Malaviya presented the report of the Select Committee, on the Indian Registration Act Amendment Bill and also moved that the Bill be republished as recommended by the Select Committee.

Mr. B. N. Sarma then moved the following resolution:—This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the urgent desirability of encouraging the Boy Scout movement among Indian students. He had every confidence that he would have the support of Council as a whole as the question had been agitating the whole public opinion, to devise means of inculcating loyalty to the Emperor and devotion to the Motherland. It would be futile to expect Government to move in this matter so long as they entertained an unacknowledged suspicion that education was not making for loyalty, but the war had dispelled that suspicion. It was true there were a few cases which unfortunately savoured of a different spirit. Even these could be won over to the side of Government. There was, he said, in every Indian youth what he called "Rajbhakti" lurking, and this source could be best tapped by a Boy Scout movement. He had also another aim in view, that was the desire to inculcate patriotism and love of the Motherland among their young men and this was also eminently calculated to infuse a disciplinary spirit. Communal discipline was something of a novelty to them and that was why they had been sometimes misunderstood. But this discipline could best be cultivated by this movement. He then dwelt on the various qualities like observation, resourcefulness, pursuit of hobbies, or service of State, that the movement would cultivate among the boys. He laid particular emphasis on the need for outdoor exercise for Indians. He said the Boy Scout movement would go a good way towards completing education. It encouraged also social service. He also referred to the need for encouraging the growth among India of Scout's honour. It was true it was not absent from them, but they needed further growth. He also alluded to other virtues which spring from the movement. Mr. Sarma emphasised the need for securing efficient Scout masters of irreproachable character, in whose absence it would deteriorate into something very bad. He knew that Government sympathised with the idea, but what he wanted, was active sympathy.

NATURAL COROLLARY TO INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE ACT.

Pundit Malaviya in supporting the resolution, said that it had not been brought too soon. The importance of it had long been recognised in England and it had also been accepted in some provinces in India. The movement so far started in India, would succeed if the Government of India gave its benediction. It was the duty of every student to lay down his life at the call of duty for his King and Country. In India there had been a great difficulty in the way, which could have been avoided if tackled in a more statesmanlike spirit. It was a matter of great pity that students were wanting in resourcefulness in critical time, and the Boy Scout movement as suggested by the mover would supply the want. The moral advantages would be also great. In this connection the speaker eulogised the service rendered by Allahabad Seva Sanity which organised a band of volunteers to render help to people during the Mela at Hardwar.

Mr. Chanda (Assam) said the suggestion for a Boy Scout movement was the natural corollary to the recent changes introduced by Government by the Defence of India Force Act. If the Government helped to develop this movement it would act as a healthy check on the activities of the enemy.

Rai Bahadur Krishna Sahay, while disdaining the intention to discuss the question on political grounds, thought it was the duty of the State to develop individuality and initiative among boys.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sir Sankaran Nair said he accepted the resolution, but he was anxious to correct an error made by Mr. Sarma and Mr. Chanda, viz., that a difference was made between Anglo-Indian and Indian boys. He said the Boy Scout movement had originated in Great Britain and when introduced in this country it naturally made its first progress in Anglo-Indian and European circles. But Government had neither encouraged nor the reverse. The only point which the Government insisted on, was that the movement should be controlled by efficient Scout masters. Government accepted the resolution.

RESOLUTION ON MANUSCRIPT ELOQUENCE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Wacha in withdrawing the manuscript eloquence resolution, said he had been requested by his non-official friends not to bring forward the resolution and in pursuance of their wish he did so. But that would not prevent him from bringing it forward on a future occasion. The resolution was withdrawn and the Council adjourned till Friday.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. K. K. Chanda asked (1) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the present position as regards the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions? (2) Has any advance been made towards the carrying out of the scheme since the announcement by Sir Harvey Adamson in this Council on the 27th March, 1908, of the decision of the Government of India to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions? (3) Is there any reasonable probability of carrying out the scheme in the near future in some provinces at least?

Sir Reginald Craddock replying, said the answer to (2) and (3) is in the negative. The Government of India have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State who has decided that the present state of Bengal makes it entirely unsuitable for any experiment of the kind mentioned and that as the question is highly controversial all further consideration of the subject must be postponed until after the war.

DISCUSSION ON A POINT OF PROCEDURE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Council after Sir Sankaran Nair had spoken on the Dacca University resolution Nawab Ali Chaudhuri began to speak, when the following discussion took place in the Council:—

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:—Sir, I must express my sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic way. . . .

Mr. Basu:—Do you mean, sir, to confine this debate merely to the mover of the resolution and to the Government Member? There have been serious charges made against us.

The Hon. the Vice-President:—I propose to allow the Hon. Member who moved the resolution the opportunity of withdrawing his resolution if he wishes to do so after having heard the speech of the Member in charge. I propose to do nothing else. I do not propose to closure the resolution if the Hon. Member who moved the resolution wishes to withdraw it. I propose to give him the opportunity of doing so.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:—I must express my sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic way in which the Hon. Member has assured us.

Mr. Basu:—Sir, is it open.——

Vice-President:—I think I must be a little tolerant with the Hon. Member. I am only giving him an opportunity at this stage of withdrawing his resolution if he wishes to do so. If he wishes to do so gracefully, I am sure none are more willing that that should be done than the Hon. Mr. Basu.

Mr. Basu:—Do you mean, sir, that if the Hon. Member withdraws we shall have no more opportunity of answering the charges made?

THE RULING OF THE CHAIR.

Vice-President:—Under the rules if a resolution is withdrawn, any member can ask that it be put to the vote. If the Hon. Member desires to withdraw his resolution I am sure the Council will allow him to do so in graceful terms.

The Hon. Pundit Malaviya:—May I rise to a point of order? I submit when a speech has been made traversing over a large area it is only fair to the Hon. Members. . . .

Vice-President:—The Hon. Member must not contest the ruling of the chair.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:—I must express my sincere thanks for the kind and sympathetic way in which the Hon. Member has assured us. My request, as is obvious, was quite a moderate one, and I am glad that the Educational Member has been pleased to accede to it. It is a relief to me. . . .

Vice-President:—I think the Hon. Member must realise that he is exceeding the license which I accorded to him.

Nawab Ali Chaudhuri:—My object was to have the Bill introduced, and he has given us the hope that we will get a University, though it might be improved by certain suggestions of the Commission. We, therefore, expect that we will have a University and that a Bill will be introduced. So I do not want to press the resolution and I beg to withdraw it.

Mr. Basu:—I beg to ask that the proposed resolution be put to the vote, and be debated upon. I do not consent to the resolution being withdrawn.

Vice-President:—I regret that under the rules the only power I have when a resolution is withdrawn, is to put it to the vote if any Hon. Member asks that it be put. There is no power under the rules to discuss, a resolution that has been withdrawn.

RIGHT TO DISCUSS.

Pundit Malaviya:—May I ask whether in proposing that the resolution be put to the vote a member is entitled to state his reasons for doing so? I ask for a ruling on that point.

Vice-President:—I must rule that the only right that a member has is to ask that a vote be taken, not to speak on the resolution.

Mr. Basu:—While we must submit to the ruling of the chair, I must say that it is obviously, I will not use the word unfair, very hard on us against whom allegations have been made of a most reckless and unfounded character that we should be compelled to sit quietly down under it, without having a word to say in reply.

Vice-President:—I am quite sure that the Council will be willing to give the Hon. Member an opportunity of moving a resolution of his own to correct it, but it is possibly an unfortunate part of our procedure and a resolution is not open to discussion once the Hon. Mover after making his speech has withdrawn it.

Mr. Basu:—That is, if I may say so, to stop the mouths of other members of Council.

Vice-President:—We had a striking instance of that the other day. I can only decide according to the rules. That is my interpretation of the rules and I am sure Hon. Members will accept it as the only possible ruling in the circumstances.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY" EXPRESSIONS.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru:—But if there are any unparliamentary expressions in the speech of the Hon. mover as I understood you sir, to hold there were. . .

Vice-President:—I certainly did not so hold.

Dr. Sapru:—I thought, sir, you had said there were one or two unparliamentary expression in the Hon. Mover speech.

Vice-President:—I said, nothing I had heard was an unparliamentary expression.

Dr. Sapru:—I ask for a ruling whether it is not right that unparliamentary expressions should be expunged from the proceedings of the Council.

Vice-President:—I have already ruled that there were no unparliamentary expressions which reached my ear. I can only now give any Hon. Member who wishes to ask that the resolution be put to the vote, an opportunity of doing so. If not, I propose to give leave to withdraw it.

Mr. Basu:—Supposing I give an Hon. Member a kick on his back, and then say, 'I withdraw my kick,' is that enough? Should not the speech be withdrawn? If he withdraws his speech I have nothing to say, but if you are allowed to administer a kick and then say, 'I withdraw it,' it is very unfair to us if you do not hear what we have to say in our defence, or in our justification. I do not question your authority, sir, but I certainly submit that the procedure, which you are putting forward before us is one which is calculated to give an impression that both sides of the question may not be heard.

Mr. Jinnah:—Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is the Hon. Member entitled to make a speech?

Vice-President:—I really think the Hon Member is going far beyond the license which I desire to accord to him. I am quite sure that he does not wish to question my ruling or make a speech on this subject. Under the illustration the Hon. Member put, if he felt aggrieved the courts would be open to him.

Mr. Basu:—Unfortunately our proceedings are privileged.

Vice-President:—I think that the Council will feel that this discussion must now cease. Unless any Hon. Member wishes to ask that a vote be taken I will give leave to withdraw the resolution. I can only hear, therefore, any request for a vote to be taken.

Pundit Malaviya:—I want your leave to put another point of order before you, if you will permit me. So far as to-day's ruling is concerned I must bow to it and I do bow to it. But there are two matters provided for in the rules. One is where a member makes a speech and withdraws his resolution before any other member has spoken. In that case, it is only open to any other member of the Council to say that the resolution should be put to the vote without speaking. I bow to that ruling But when another member gets up and speaks, as for instance the Hon. Sir William Meyer did the other day on my resolution, then I ask you, sir, to rule whether after that it is not open to other members of the Council to express their opinions on the matter placed before the council.

Vice-President:—Surely the Hon. Member understands that I have already ruled on this point. I am sure he does not wish to dispute my ruling. I now give leave to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1) DRAW WITH INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO (1).

The third game in the above tournament that between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Luso-Indiano boys came off on the Oval on Wednesday, the teams sharing the honours, the result being one goal all after extra ten minutes' play. The exhibition of hockey was of a very scrumbling nature, though there was no lack of dash. Both teams had a fairly equal share in attack and a drawn game was a fair index of the exchanges. The Gymkhana team kept up attacking during the opening period but their opponents retaliated and play ruled even thereafter. Two minutes before the call of half time, Baines scored the only goal for the Bombay Gymkhana and the teams changed sides, the Gymkhana leading by a goal to nil.

After the usual respite, both teams attacked in turn, more as a result of individual efforts than combination and eventually Fagan, the Institute left-winger dodged past the opposing defence and stopping the ball with great judgment centred. Pereira who took possession of the ball, met the Gymkhana backs who mishit and the ball was put inside the netted space, an easy shot, which beat the Gymkhana custodian. The teams thus drew level after about ten minutes' play from the re-start. This considerably heartened the Luso-Indiano boys, who after keeping up pressure on the Gymkhana defence, returned to defensive tactics and the Gymkhana forwards made some rushes which, however, were badly finished. Farron, Baines and Capt. Rigby got past the Institute defence time and again, but their final efforts failed. No further score was recorded till the whistle sounded "no-time."

An extra 10 minutes' play was then allowed, but try as they would neither team could secure the lead and the game ended with the final scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... One goal.
Instituto Luso-Indiano ..... One goal.

For the Gymkhana, Lees, Capt. Coates Quin, Capt. Rigby, Baines and Farron were seen to great advantage, while Gonsalves, Rudolph, Fagan and Power played best for the Instituto Luso-Indiano team.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Aspinwall; Capt. Coates and Lees; Lieutenant Allen, Quin and Reverend A. L. Bradbury; Lucas, Capt Rigby, Baines, Lieutenant Abel and Farron.

Instituto Luso-Indiano.—D'Souza; Rafino and Gonsalves; Rudolph, Saldanha and D'Sa; Castell, Chobbs, Perreira, Power and Fagan.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

AN INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It will be interesting to know if in consequence of the Indian Defence Force Act, the Inspector-General of Volunteers is aware of the fact of the formation of an exclusive section of Volunteers, termed the AI Section, attached to the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Bombay.

The men forming this section are those from the permanent and acting official grades of the Railway Service who, it would seem, were men previously content to take up the contemptuous position of "Slackers," and now, when constrained to enrol themselves in the ranks, have prevailed upon the local authorities to form this Section, thus creating an invidious distinction between themselves and their brothers in arms.

If these gentlemen were in earnest intent to serve their King and Country, there should be no necessity whatever to draw any distinction between Volunteer and Volunteer as is generally understood, and this, while absolutely inexplicable in itself, tends to create a feeling of disgust against those Patriots, who cannot even do this very little bit, without causing a differentiation.—Yours, etc.,

"I. D. F. KNUT."

The members of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, including all Parsee Volunteers, have received registered notices to report themselves at Volunteer Headquarters for medical examination on the 29th instant in connection with Defence Force scheme. Other European residents coming under the operation of the same scheme, have received similar intimation.

WAR LOAN

LATEST FIGURES.

OVER THREE AND A HALF CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to Indian War Loan, up to the time of our going to press:—

	Rs.
Bengal (including Calcutta) ..	..1,76,55,500
Bombay ..	*1,28,67,300
Madras	7,34,900
United Provinces ..	10,02,100
Punjab	20,92,400
Burma	10,65,300
Bihar and Orissa ..	1,31,000
Central Provinces ..	2,76,400
Assam	33,300
Minor Administrations..	1,94,200
Total Rs.	3,69,52,400

*21st was a Bank Holiday in Bombay.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AMOD.

A large meting was held at Amod on the 18th instant at the Thakor Saheb's Darbar under the presidentship of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of the District, for the purpose of popularising the Indian War Loan. The President clearly explained the circumstances that have led Government to issue such a Loan. He emphasised the point that a contribution to the Loan, in addition to being an act of loyal assistance to Government, was a very profitable and safe investment. He was followed by other leading gentlemen and the Mamlatdar.

A resolution was passed for heartily supporting the Loan. Sardar Naharsingji Ivarsingji, Thakur Saheb, of Amod and the Thakor Saheb of Matar Estate announced their contributions to the Loan of Rs. 5,000 each. Other gentlemen of the Taluka and Amod town announced contributions on the spot totalling Rs 10,000.

MEETING IN BROACH.

A meeting of the public of Broach District was held on the 15th instant in the open air near the Victoria Clock Tower, Broach, under the presidentship of Mr. Emanuel, Collector, which was largely attended. Most of the European residents of the City were present and the Indian entry and all Government officials turned up in large numbers. The Collector explained the object of the meeting and addressed in Gujarati dwelling on the paramount duty of every Indian to support the loan.

At the end of the meeting the Collector announced that Rs. 90,980 were promised by several gentlemen present towards the War Loan.

APPLICATIONS FROM KARACHI WAR LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 20.

The Saving and Helping Bank, Limited, founded by the War League has so far applied for As. 2,22,000 of the Indian War Loan on behalf of constituents. The Bank expects to apply for a further two or three lakhs in the next few days, when replies regarding the disposal of the constituents' money are received.

A WAR LOAN SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the Empire needs the help of all her sons, and when many have made the supreme sacrifice, it is incumbent on all to do everything to make a success of the New War Loan.

Many business men are sacrificing their future prospects and are suffering privations inseparable from the life of a private soldier.

It is time that Government Officials, both temporary and permanent, should do something. Many single officials in Departmental positions, such as Supply and Transport, Indian Medical Service, and the Royal Medical Corps Officers, who are serving their country in important but not hazardous positions should be called upon to take a portion of their salaries in War Bonds Most of the above officers to mention but a few, have very light expenses, no mess, no style to keep up. Some boast that they can save three-quarters of their salaries. In one case an officer getting Rs. 650 a month never spends more than Rs. 150 a month for all expenses. Should he not be compelled to take at least Rs. 300 a month in War Bonds? Even then he is not called upon to sacrifice anything, in fact, it is a splendid investment for him and he is at the same time helping the Empire. This would be no hardship, on the contrary, and it would be a splendid example to others not in Government employ.—Yours, etc.,

"BRITON."

Bombay, March 20.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

THE
VULCAN
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Specially designed for Ambulance and Passenger Service. Equally good for carrying loads up to 1½ Ton.

Demonstrations given and quotations submitted for suitable Body work. Early delivery.

SOLE AGENTS:
Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: CHALO.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS.
WITH THE
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.
Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.
The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.
AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.
Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.
"GANAPATI" BRAND
Guaranteed to pass the British Standard and all Engineering Specifications.
It is absolutely uniform and most finely ground, which means economy in use and strength in constructional work. Slow, medium or quick-setting Cement to order.
For particulars apply to:—
TATA SONS & CO.
Agents: The Indian Cement Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
WORKS: PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAD.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING
State your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, along with your place of birth, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only, foreign 2 Shillings.
Hon. Rajkumar Girzanandan Sing of Sheohar Raj, Muzafferpur Dist., writes on 8-1-17:—"I am really quite *surprised* at your *wonderful* proficiency in your predictions."
The Kalinga Astrological Bureau.
Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3.
AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL
SOLD BY ALL STORES;

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All Sorts, Indian & Parisian Make.
Record Low Prices
M. NAGERSHETH SONS,
East India Merchants,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Obsolete!	6
Indians and the Defence Force	6
Undesirable Procedure	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
Imperial Council	5
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 22, 1917.

OBSOLETE !

"The recommendations of the Commission were such that no self-respecting Indian could submit to them and they were entirely opposed to the spirit of the Charter Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858." The above remarks occurring in the speech of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya constituted the key-note of the discussion that took place in the Imperial Legislative Council on Tuesday on the report of the Public Services Commission. The resolution that occasioned the debate, moved by Mr. Malaviya, was as follows:

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government should not take action on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India until reasonable opportunity has been given to members of this Council to bring forward such resolutions as they desire on the recommendations contained in the report."

Although the resolution suffered the usual fate of being eventually withdrawn, the Pandit served a distinctly useful purpose in having brought it forward, and thus provided the opportunity for the Council and the Government of India to know, from the mouths of their elected representatives, what the people of India think of the recommendations of the Commission. We are glad that the Indian members taking part in the discussion made their views unambiguously clear.

Mr. Malaviya's was a closely reasoned argument in support of the very modest plea set forth in his resolution. He reminded the authorities that it was in pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Council that the Commission was instituted, and it was therefore only right that the Council should have an opportunity of dealing with the report before it was finally acted upon. Apart from that, administrative action on the recommendations of the Commission,—raising as it did large and contentious questions of policy,—would also involve a large expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring,—and from either point of view, therefore, public opinion should be allowed to express itself freely and authoritatively in regard to the changes contemplated. All the satisfaction that the proposer of the resolution and his colleagues got was an assurance from the Home Member that "no great question of policy would be settled without this Council having its opportunity of expressing its opinion." For the rest he declared it would be impossible for the Government "to accept an omnibus resolution of this character which would hamper the action of the Executive Government." So much for the fate of the resolution. As regards the merits of the larger and more important question behind it,—viz., the character of the report itself,—we have already indicated that the public point of view was advanced in the Council with commendable candour. The Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu's speech specially will be endorsed by every section of the community as a plain and straightforward statement of the country's feelings and attitude in regard to the Islington fiasco. So far as we are aware the official world has never assailed Mr. Basu on the score either of youth or any anarchical propensities, and we may therefore respectfully point out to the Government that in the unwonted warmth with which Mr. Basu spoke on this matter they would do well to recognise the reflection, in some degree, of the strong indignation and bitter disappointment that the Commission's recommendations have produced throughout the country. We ourselves characterised the report on its publication, it may be recalled, as an "obsolete" document. This description was abundantly endorsed in the course of the discussion in the Imperial Council. Essentially reactionary as the Commission's recommendations are, the interposition of the war has made them look more ridiculous and untenable. As Mr. Basu said, the two years of war have accelerated Indian conditions,—and he might have added the conditions of the world at large,—by nearly 50 years, and it would therefore be idle, if not worse, to attempt to carry into effect, after the war, proposals whose main motive would appear to be prejudice and privilege rather than any considerations of large-minded statesmanship. No more damaging criticism, to our mind, of the whole tenour and substance of the Commission's report could be made than to say,—what is incontrovertibly true,—that so far as the Commission and its recommendations are concerned the war might never have taken place.

It is too much to expect India alone among the peoples of the world to put up with this kind of antiquated obscurantism. The future progress of India must proceed on certain principles which are not open to question at this time of day. Indeed there can be no progress except on that basis. What those principles are have been set forth with admirable lucidity and force in Mr. Abdur Rahim's minute of dissent representing also the views of Mr. Gokhale (now of blessed memory in official circles.) That able document, indeed, supplemented by certain incisive and cogent passages in the minute of the Hon. Mr. Chaubal, comprise the only bright spot in the dreary and unhappy volume issued over the signatures of Lord Islington and his colleagues. And it is precisely in the negation of those governing principles, which alone are valid in relation to the future advancement of India, that the failure of the Commission's report lies. Therefore, we agree with Mr. Basu, as indeed we have said from the first, that rather than carry out the reactionary recommendations of the Commission, it would be far better to abandon the report altogether.

INDIANS AND THE DEFENCE FORCE.

The answer of the Commander-in-Chief in the Imperial Council regarding the qualification, "under the Indian in the Defence Force will cause profound disappointment among thorse to whom it applies. It was hoped that Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons meant that the undertaking of Sir Charles Monro, when introducing the Bill, that there would be no discrimination in the treatment of the European and Indian units was to be carried out to the letter and that Indians would be eligible for commissions on equal terms as soon as they qualified for them. The suggestion that the qualification, "under the Indian Army Act," meant that they would be eligible only for the ranks now open to Indians in the regular army, though plausible, and when one comes to think of it even obvious, was not treated seriously by most Indians who were anxious to believe that Sir Charles Monro had really meant what his words implied. The Commander-in-Chief now states without equivocation that "the commissions under the Indian Army Act are those granted to persons commissioned, gazetted or in pay as officers holding Indian rank in his Majesty's forces, as defined in the Manual of Indian Military Law and do not include commissions granted to European British subjects of His Majesty." It is thus clear that it is not intended that the ordinary commissioned ranks of the Indian units shall be open to Indians and that they will be officered in the upper ranks, like the Indian regiments of the Indian Army, only by Europeans. We cannot but regard this decision as a grievous blunder and one which is ungracious and unfair. It is a poor sort of compliment to invite Indians to volunteer and at the same time to close the commissioned ranks of their own regiments to them.

However, we do not think that this is a time to make an agitation about this. The decision must be accepted under protest in the hope that there will be a speedy re-consideration of the matter. No matter what the disabilities, it is, in our view, the duty none the less of those Indians, who are eligible and able, to offer themselves for the service of the Empire and their Motherland. There can be no question about that. It was Mr. Gandhi, we believe, who replied to some young men who sought his advice as to whether they should respond to the call unless the terms were such as they desired with the blank injunction that, "if they want you to go as *bhungis* it is your duty to volunteer." That perhaps may be startling to some people but it represents the true spirit of patriotic service. We have no doubt, whatever, that no sense of injustice in regard to the terms on which they are asked to serve ought to operate in the minds of young Indians in the way of deterring them from an obvious duty. The door is opened to them to serve in the defence of their country and the Empire and it is their duty to enter it. The rest can wait. It will come in good time. The forces of reaction may withhold what is due for a time but they cannot do so permanently. And Indians who volunteer now, having responded to the call of duty, will thus be in a morally stronger position to assert their rights than those who hold back. There is one more consideration that might be urged. If the concession had been granted, we should have had the invidious distinction of Indians in the volunteer units being eligible for commissions, while the same right was still denied to their countrymen in the regular army. The concession to the latter will have to be granted before long. The weight of opinion, English and Indian, is too strong to prevent that. The two must come. Let them come together.

UNDESIRABLE PROCEDURE.

There is likely to be strong public sympathy with the Hon. Mr. Basu and the other members of the Imperial Council who protested against the procedure which prevented them from discussing the resolution on the Dacca University moved by the Hon. Nawab Ali Chowdhry. Whether the Vice-President correctly interpreted the rules we cannot pretend to express an opinion, but if he was right it is clear that the rules need to be amended. The Hon. Nawab, having moved his resolution in a speech in which he attacked and cast grave reflections on the interests which Mr. Basu and others represent, and having secured from the Education Member what he conceived to be a satisfactory assurance that the Government were not unduly delaying the scheme for a university at Dacca, withdrew his resolution leaving Mr. Basu and his friends smarting under the—as they allege—gratuitous and unfounded allegations, made against them and without the opportunity of reply. This is obviously an undesirable procedure. It leaves it open to any member to move a resolution, make the most grave and galling charges and then by promptly withdrawing his motion to deprive those attacked of the opportunity of refuting the charges. We do not suppose that many members would be capable of taking advantage of the procedure which allows them to indulge in an enterprise compared to which the small boy chalking up "No Popery" on the wall and then running away is an innocent pastime. And we have no doubt that Nawab Ali Chowdhry failed to realise the unfairness of the procedure he adopted. But it is evident that the rules should be amended and no member allowed to withdraw a resolution when the right of reply is claimed by or on behalf of persons or interests attacked. The Vice-President's reference to what occurred on the occasion of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution on the War Gift seems to us irrelevant, and in any case two wrongs do not make a right. Mr. Malaviya did not formally withdraw his resolution if we remember aright. He said he would not press it and after Sir William Meyer's reply it was open to any member to continue the discussion. Nawab Ali Chowdhry, on the other hand, after Sir Sankaran Nair's speech, rose formally to withdraw his resolution and thus according to the ruling of the Chair shut out any further discussion. As Mr. Basu said, the ruling, right or wrong, was very hard on those against whom allegations had been made of "a most reckless and unfounded character." And if the ruling was right, the rules should be amended to prevent a repetition of the possibility of such unfair procedure.

Notes of the Day.

An Historic Event.

Tuesday was a momentous day in the history of the British Empire for on that day, for the first time, representatives of the United Kingdom, of India and of the self-governing Dominions met together in a Cabinet of the Empire. Thus has the foundation stone been laid of the great consummation to which all thinking Imperialists look forward, when the whole Empire will be like one great commonwealth, in which every component part will have its duly proportionate representation. That time may yet be far off and many questions,—including that of the just representation of India,—have yet to be settled. But the beginning has been made and, if India's representatives are nominated and not chosen of the people, the great step has been gained of their admission to the innermost councils of the Empire. Reuter's representative not being able to get inside the sacred chamber has solaced us with an account in the true Fleet Street style of the various members arriving in Downing Street, those that came by car and those that walked; those that came alone and those that like Mr. Sinha and Sir James Meston walked over together from Whitehall; those who wore uniform and those who came attired in sombre mufti. But while we cannot have a report or an account of the proceedings, we are permitted to learn that the Maharaja of Bikanir replied to the Premier's opening speech on behalf of India. India's place in the Cabinet is therefore established. Her voice is to be heard. There is no banality, we trust, in describing this as an epoch-making event both for the Empire and for India.

The Wonderful Hindenberg.

The German press continues to provide its public with entertaining explanations of the great withdrawal on the Western Front. Hindenburg, who "leads his troops backward and forward but always to victory," is now, it seems, luring the Allies to their destruction. They are to be drawn on for the purpose of getting them out into the open and inflicting on them unprecedented loss, *pace* Major Moraht, who proceeds to sacrifice his reputation as a military expert with the astounding announcement that this is to be a second Tannenberg. We fear the analogy will not hold, even in imaginative anticipation. In East Prussia, Hindenburg lured an over-eager Russian commander into the deadly marshes of which he had made a years-long study and then fell upon him, not with inferior and exhausted troops, but with a fresh army, trained to the height of German efficiency, while the Russians floundered in the swamps. He now has a different problem to face. *Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter*, as we know, but there are no indications in the present case of the German Commander seeking a better jumping-off ground. The facts are too obvious. The impregnable line, as we were assured, which would stand for ever, has broken, through its inability to stand the pressure and the repeated blows of the Allies, and Hindenburg is seeking a shorter front. It is more likely that he will be forced to battle than that he will choose to give battle.

Hindenberg's Plans.

Of course, we may allow for the possibility that Hindenberg who is a commander, to do him justice, who always seeks decisions and has no fondness for the game of stalemate until he has made a bold bid for the decision, has conceived the folly of continuing the endeavour to withstand the pressure of the Allies and has voluntarily withdrawn in order to get a decision in the open. But we do not believe that is so. We believe the object is to establish himself on a shorter front that will not involve so great a strain on his resources and there attempt again to hold the British and French forces while the decision is sought elsewhere. His ability to accomplish this depends, as we said the other day, on whether Sir Douglas Haig and the French commanders succeed in forcing him to battle or if he achieves the task of re-establishing a new line, of his being able to hold it. We observe that in a certain quarter stress is being laid on the advantages that will accrue to the Germans through the shortening of their line to the extent of suggesting that this will liberate large numbers of men either for an offensive elsewhere or to supply the wastage on the Western Front. This does not necessarily follow. The Germans have abandoned their line presumably because they had not enough men to hold it, and the line they may take up will accordingly absorb the numbers who were not sufficient to hold the old line. It does not follow that any will be liberated at all.

Indian Boy Scouts.

It is satisfactory that the Government accepted the Resolution moved by Mr. Sarma at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, emphasising the urgent desirability of encouraging the Boy Scout Movement among Indian students. The Resolution, as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said, had not been brought too soon in the Council and it now remains to be seen how the Government will proceed to give practical effect to it. At all events, their sympathetic attitude towards the movement will go some way in allaying the feeling of general disappointment created by their refusal to allow Indian boys between the ages of 16 and 18 the same opportunity that is offered to European boys of obtaining military training in connection with the Indian Defence Force.

The Policy of Trust.

"Never were Indian questions better recognised and understood than at the present moment." So said the Hon. Mr. Lyon of the Bengal Executive Council in reply to a farewell address from the Students' Literary Society on Tuesday. The generalisation seems to be a revised version of the "new angle of vision" which the Indian people fain hope may yet prove a reality. Apart from "the imposition of the cotton duties against Lancashire", Mr. Lyon was not altogether happy in his other illustration of "the remarkable development" which "the policy of trust in the people of India" according to him, has been making. However welcome the idea of the Indian representation at the War Conference has been the manner in which the selection of the representatives was made certainly did not bear "eloquent testimony to the policy of trust on the part of Government." The misguided propaganda of violence that has not yet died down in Bengal, it is true, "has been fighting tooth and nail against the policy of trust," if a policy of trust may be said to exist. It may exist in the pious aspirations of Lord Carmichael and Mr. Lyon, but its practical manifestations are not, as yet, overpowering.

"Some" Comment!

Those who do not approve of the Public Services Commission Report will read with interest this endorsement of their views by "The Mail", an organ in Bombay that enjoys, we believe, the appreciation of certain misguided persons in the official world. We produce the passage *verbatim ad liberatim*. It is too precious to be allowed to rest in obscurity:—

> We regret we have not yet been able to say anything in regard to the Public services Commissions Reportbut we have been pressed so much of late with some important commonal questions that we have not had time of deal with many burning quest ons of the day we have to say something on the Viceroy's honourable educational such divided at the sitting of the Directors of Public Instruction;; his second office in the Impirial Regulation Council has also to be taken into discussion then there is the public service commission Repart which has caused so much discontent not only among the Hindus but in muhammadan as will. It has caused purpose and disappointment all round and judging from what we heard from members of the Provincial service and European officers we can confidently say that it has plased no one. It requires o th —dealt with at some bought and we purpose to take it up as quickly as we can.

Querulous Complaints.

We regret to learn that our enterprising contemporary has been unable as yet to get the whole of the burden of its complaints off its chest, owing to a state of disorder in its internal economy, for it hurries on without pause or paragraph to say:—

> Unfortunataly just when the last week's paper was going to the Press, one of the machines broke done to we had to put the paper back for this week. This is the first lapse in the life of this paper and we hope it would be the last. We are bringing out a joint issue this week and have had fo canal much of the enditorial matter that was a time last week. Some of our constitents complain about the quality of the paper we use and about the get up and printing but if they know our difficulties they would sympathise instead of finding fault with us. In these days when the cost printing materials paper has gone up to a formiably bright we sometimes ful surprised dow we bering out the yaper.

After this it is not surprising to learn under the heading of "splaindid generosity" that,

> "The Nizam's splendid gift of £00,000" has taken many by surprise!

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club yesterday.

After Lunch his Excellency the Governor attended an Executive Council Meeting at the Secretariat.

Her Excellency attended the Sports held by the Trustees of the Wadia Fund at the "Jehangir Bagh," Parel, yesterday evening.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon dined with Major Greig at the Yacht Club and afterwards went to the Excelsior Theatre.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has arrived at Government House.

The Earl of Ronaldshay will arrive at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday at 4-40 p.m. After reception and introduction, Lord Carmichael will leave Calcutta the same afternoon at 5-30.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN ARRAS REGION.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

DEBATE ON DARDANELLES REPORT.

BRITISH PROGRESS IN ARRAS.

FOURTEEN MORE VILLAGES CAPTURED.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DEPOT BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 21.

Last night's British communiqué says in spite of less favourable weather considerable progress was made on the greater part of the front of our advance southward of Arras and a further fourteen villages were cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line through Canizy, Estrees-en-Chaussee, Nurlu, Velu and St. Leger.

We drove of a counter-attack southward of Arras. We made a raid north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, bringing back prisoners.

Our aeroplanes bombed with good results an important ammunition depot. During air fights a German machine was brought down in flames and two were driven down. Three of ours are missing.

DEMARCATION OF BRITISH LINE OF ADVANCE.

THE SOMME LINE BEING HELD IN STRENGTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Mar. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says the slowing down of the retreat is probably owing to the equinoctial gales roaring over Northern France. There have also been rain squalls but not sufficient to render the ground bad. In spite of the tempestuousness of the weather we have made considerable progress. Followed roughly from the south of Arras our front runs through, or on the fringe of, the following places:—Beaurains, Mercatel, Boirey, Becquerell, Boyelles, St. Leger, Moiry, Vaulx, Vraucourt, Beugny, Haplincaurt, Barastre, Bus, Lechell, Etrincourt, Moislains, Peronne, Daignit, St. Christ, Iaoyenne, Canizy to the neighbourhood of Ham on the eastward bend of the Somme.

Our cavalry and infantry patrols are everywhere active east of this line. We hold the line of the Somme in strength from Peronne southward to Canizy. Our reconnaissance patrols are active as far as Mous au Chaussee.

In several sectors between Arras and Bapaume our cavalry maintained touch with the enemy all day yesterday. There was a good deal of skirmishing but no heavy fighting.

CROSSING THE SOMME.

BRITISH HUSTLING TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Mar. 21,

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We had no trouble in crossing the Somme although the main bridges had been destroyed and the lesser ones damaged. Our patrols are now far to the east of the river. The cavalry is well forward. Many small parties of Jaegers have been encountered, chiefly reconnoitring and galloping off. In one case, they attempted to cut off one of our infantry detachments but an airman dropped bombs and killed three and scattered the remainder.

The prisoners recently captured are unanimous in stating that the movement is having a demoralizing, effect on soldiers who do not believe their officers' explanations. The Germans are showing a distaste for participating in wholesale burnings ffearing reprisals if the Allies reach the Fatherland. Very few prisoners knew that the wells had been poisoned. All wells in the Chaulnes district were poisoned. Rain has quenched many conflagrations. The cross roads east of the Somme are yawning craters. The railway track from Peronne to Marche-le-Pot is not badly damaged.

It must not be expected that the pace of the Somme are yowning craters. The evidence that our husfling tactics have forced the enemy to abandon the lines prepared for stand.

PAYMENTS FOR WAR AND PEACE SERVICES.

£7,260,000 AVERAGE DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 21.

The total payments for all war and peace services from February 11th to March 31st were estimated to average £7,260,000 daily, but this period included heavy special payments averaging over a million daily.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12 noon., Mar. 21.

An Italian naval communiqué says 448 vessels of tonnage 429060 entered Italian ports during week ending the 15th instant while 458 boats of tonnage 461,795 left. Only one small sailing ship and a small steamer were sunk.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

TWO ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 21.

A French communique says there was little change during the night. From the Avre to the Aisne our advanced elements progressed slightly and continue to maintain contact with the enemy. The advance has become more difficult owing to the destruction of all means of communication and bad weather.

The artillery struggle in the Champagne ended without an infantry action. Our fire heavily repulsed the German attacks between the Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

FRENCH PROGRESS BETWEEN SOMME AND AISNE.

SYSTEMATIC ENEMY VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

Last night's French communiqué says: Our troops between the Somme and the Aisne made fresh progress and are proceeding to occupy the reconquered zone. Our cavalry north of the Somme advanced as far as the outskirts of Roupy, seven kilometres from St. Quentin, where they gave chase to the enemy cavalry patrol north-east of Chauny. Our infantry crossed the St. Quention Canal and some lively skirmishes with enemy detachments terminated to our advantage.

During the several days' pursuit our losses on the whole front have been insignificant. Everywhere we have found evidence of systematic vandalism, mostly without any military object.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

FRENCH CAPTURE DOMINATING HEIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, March 21.
Recd. 9-0 p.m. Mar. 21.

Severe fighting continues north of Monastir. The French are pressing their advantage and have captured a dominating height.

M. RIBOT AS FRENCH PREMIER.

GENERAL SATISFACTION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 21.

The appointment of the sagacious experienced and authoritative statesman M. Ribot, generally satisfies France. He is regarded as eminently fitted for Government.

VIVIANI APPOINTED MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 21.

Ex-Premier Viviani has been appointed Minister of Justice.

GERMAN FEAR ON RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

STRENGTHENS WAR AIMS OF THE ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

The "Berlin Lokalanzeiger" admits that the Russian revolution strengthens the war aims of the Entente and particularly reinforces the Russo-French alliance. It regards with apprehension the springing up of a great democratic State on the eastern frontier.

ENTENTE MINISTERS RETURN FROM ATHENS.

RELIEF MEASURES AT PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12 noon., Mar. 21.

A telegram from Athens dated the 18th instant says that the Entente Ministers ave returned. A cargo of wheat is being discharged at Piræus for relief purposes.

EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

TSAR'S ABDICATION.

GENERAL RUSSKY'S HISTORIC STORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 9-0 p.m. Mar. 21.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends General Russky's historic story of the Tsar's abdication. His Majesty arrived at Pskoff in the evening of March 14th and told General Russky at 2 o'clock in the morning on the 15th, that he had decided to grant a responsible government and the manifesto to this effect lay on the table. An hour later, General Russky had a long intercourse by telegraph with M. Rodzianko who said that the Tsar must abdicate. General Russky in the meantime received messages from Grand Duke Nicholas and the leading commanders sending advice in a similar strain. General Russky conveyed to the Tsar their instructions and urged the acceptance in the interest of Russia and victory over the enemy. The Tsar declared his readiness but requested the presence of M. Rodzianko, who wired that he was unable to leave Petrograd. The Tsar during the afternoon summoned General Russky and handed him the telegram of abdication for transmission to Petrograd. General Russky delayed despatching the telegram in consequence of learning of the impending arrival of one of the new Ministers, a Conservative deputy. At this the Tsar appeared hopeful of a change in the situation. Envoys arrived at ten at night and reported events. The Tsar was most impressed by the defection of his bodyguard and then stated that he intended to abdicate in favour of Grand Duke Michael and drafted a new document. Ten minutes tense silence ensued, while the typewritten abdication was being prepared and the Tsar signed it and Baron Friedericks, his aide-de-camp, countersigned it. Half an hour later, the Tsar's train left for Headquarters.

The abdication was closely typed on telegraph form.

THE TSAR.

STAYING AT MOGILEV ON THE DNIEPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 21.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

The Tsar is at Mogilev on the Dnieper, where he has been visited by the Dowager Empress. The Dowager has now returned to Kieff, whither she withdrew some time ago in consequence of her son not heeding her warning.

APPEAL FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 20.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

Lieut.-General Korniloff, the new Commander of troops in Petrograd, has issued a manifesto appealing for national unity and trusting support for fighters.

REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISTS' ETINGME.

DISTURBANCE AT ROTTERDAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 21.

A disturbance occurred at Rotterdam after the weekly meeting of revolutionary Socialists and the police charged the crowd with drawn swords.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 21.
Recd. 10-55 p.m. Mar. 21.

A cavalry captain tried to interview the Minister of Justice, Kerensky. His conduct was suspicious and he was searched. A revolver was found on him which he snatched and committed suicide.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

ADHERES TO NEW REGIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 21.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

The Black Sea Fleet has adhered to the new regime. The Ex-Minister of Finance, M. Bark has been released. It is proposed to raise a great "Liberty" loan.

IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

CONFERENCE BEGINS.

FIRST MEETING AT PREMIER'S HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12 noon., Mar. 21.

The first of the series of the historic Cabinet Conferences at which the Dominions and India were represented was held at the Premier's house to-day. Groups of journalists and photographers had gathered in Downing Street but a bleak piercing wind prevented anything like a crowd.

The first to arrive was Mr. Walter Long, who spoke on behalf of the Crown Colonies. He was followed by Mr. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, who only returned from France last night. Following the arrival of the Cabinet Ministers came a succession of motors bringing Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hazen, Sir Joseph Ward and Mr. Massey. Mr. Chamberlain with the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir James Meston and Sir S. P. Sinha walked over from the India Office. General Smuts was the last to arrive. He and the Maharajah of Bikanir were in uniform, all others in mufti.

The representatives of the Dominions were greatly impressed by the tone of the Cabinet proceedings, which opened with a speech by the Premier, to which Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, General Smuts, Mr. Morris and the Maharaja of Bikanir replied. The Cabinet then proceeded to ordinary business. Subsequently the representatives attended the Dardanelles debate in the House of Commons.

The War Cabinet sat for two hours and a half.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

ON INTER-RELATION OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 21.

The "Manchester Guardian" is publishing a special number to synchronise with the first meeting of the Imperial Cabinet. It contains a message from Mr. Lloyd-George, who says the Oversaes representatives were asked to attend because we felt it imperative that the whole Empire should assist in arriving at certain impending decisions about the war and peace terms which are decisively important to the future of all its people. The meeting are an evidence of the still greater changes which the war is bringing about in the inter-relations of the different parts of the Empire, the full nature of which will not be apparent till after the war and the consequences only dealt with then.

ENGLISD PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 9 a.m., Mar. 21,

The papers hail the opening of the War Cabinet as beginning a new era in the Imperial relations.

The "Dailyl Telegraph" says:—We can now assume the existence of a strong public opinion throughout the Empire on common policy includling the defence and establishment of the Imperial Councill but it is essential to preserve the independence of the various parts."

The "Times" remarks that great European problems will henceforth be problems for the Dominions as well as for Britain. The fancied remoteness of the Dominions is at an end.

The "Morning Post" says:—Yesterday's War Cabinet is the beginning of the union for mutual defence and a death blow to the point of view of 1907 conference, of equal treatment for strangers and members of the Dominions. We must have the great tradesmen supported by the Imperial and Overseas Governments and manufacturers, merchants and producers inspired by a national ideal. The British peoples required the world war to interpret the meaning and value of Empire.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF FINLAND.

GREAT THINGS EXPECTED OF HIM BY FINNISH PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 21.

The National Union of Finland hopes great things of M. Raditcheff, the new Governor. He has always been a staunch defender of the Finnish rights.

SUBMARINISM.

SINKING OF THE DAG.

SURVIVORS LEFT IN A LEAKY BOAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Mar. 21.

The captain and his wife and eight of the crew of the small Swedish schooner Dag have been landed after terrible experience. The Dag was bound from Laguna to Falmouth with a cargo of logwood. One of her two boats was destroyed and the other badly damaged in a hurricane in the Atlantic. U37 intercepted her early on Tuesday morning and forced the crew to take to the leaky boat. The submarine took the ship's papers and then bombed and sank the schooner. The abandoned boat was two hundred miles off the Scillies with a little water and a few tins of meat. The cold was intense and constant baling was necessary to keep the boat afloat. Many ships were seen but they did not observe the tiny craft. Food and water gave out and all were nearly dead from cold and hunger when after four days they reached a lightship.

RUTHLESS HUN SUB-MARINISM.

HOW VIGILANCIA WAS TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 21.

Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia, including seven Americans, were drowned. The ship, which was flying the American flag and ensign, and had its name printed on both sides, was torpedoed without warning on Friday morning. Two torpedoes were fired, the first missed but the second struck her on the starboard side and she sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up, but the others were lost, owing to swell. The boats reached land at 4 on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew was pasalysed owing to exposure.

TORPEDOED COLLING-WOOD.

DRUNKEN CREW OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 12 noon., Mar. 21.

The captain of the Norwegian sailing vessel Collingwood which was submarined on the 12th instant says that the crew of the submarine were drunk.

GERMAN GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, March 21.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

The German gun-boat Tsingtau has been blown up and sunk at Whampoa.

HUN VANDALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 10-55 p.m. Mar. 21.

Aviators report that the historic ruins of the Castle at Coucy have been destroyed by explosion. The Germans, when evacuating Noyon, forcibly carried off fifty girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TRADE CORPORATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Mar. 21.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announces that steps have been taken to establish an organisation to be called The British Trade Corporation which will be given a charter and whose principal object will be to facilitate and establish a trade credit bank, connected with the existing banks, for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PREVIOUS CABINET.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

LORD KITCHENER EXONERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Mar. 21.

The House of Commons was crowded and many distinguished visitors, including the representatives of the Dominions were present this evening when Mr. Asquith rose to make a statement regarding the Dardanelles Report. He asked if it was in the national interest not to print evidence, why in the name of commonsense and common justice did not the same argument apply to the Report itself? The problems of the first four months of the war were as numerous and complicated as ever confronted any statesman and he was content to leave the manner of their handling to the judgment of history. He defended the war procedure of the previous Cabinet and denied that there was lack of precision or that experts were not given opportunities to express their views.

ATTACKS ON LORD KITCHENER.

Mr. Asquith took exception to the Commission's references to Lord Kitchener. After mentioning that Lord Haldane was one of those who had pressed for the appointment of Lord Kitchener, although the latter was masterful and endowed with a formidable personality and disposed to keep his own counsel, he said it was a mistake to suggest that Lord Kitchener lived in isolation without consulting military opinion. No man in our history had had a heavier burden laid on him, and he was therefore indignant at the recent attacks on Lord Kitchener.

WORKING OF THE WAR COUNCIL.

Mr. Asquith went on to say that the Dardanelles Expedition was primarily naval because Lord Kitchener had proved to the War Council that troops were not available. The War Council spent three whole days in examining the available resources of men and they even summoned Lord French from France to hear his views. The War Council also ascertained the opinion of other British and French experts. The whole of the naval expert opinion favoured the enterprise. Lord Fisher's adverse view was not founded on technical naval objections but on his avowed preference for a different objective in a totally different sphere.

DIFFICULTIES IN SENDING TROOPS.

Dealing with the alleged delay in sending troops including the Twenty-ninth Division, Mr. Asquith emphasised the immense difficulties connected with it. The Russian position was then bad and there was urgent pressure by General Joffre and Lord French to keep the Twenty-ninth Division. Lord Kitchener might have been right or wrong but he certainly had weighty reasons. Moreover, what would have been said if the civilian members of the War Council had over-ruled Lord Kitchener?

While the operations were proceeding he was in almost hourly consultation with Lord Kitchener, Earl Grey and Colonel Churchill. Mr. Asquith said he therefore took strong exception to the statement in the Report that the War Council did not meet during the critical period.

EFFECTS OF THE OPERATIONS.

Speaking of the operations generally, he maintained that they saved the position in the Caucasus, prevented for months the defection of Bulgaria, kept, three hundred thousand Turks immobilised, destroyed the *corps d'elite* of the Turkish Army and contributed to the recent favourable events in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia.

OPERATIONS WORTH BLOOD AND TREASURE SPENT.

LATER.

Sir Mark Sykes declared that the Dardanelles operations besides immobilising more than 300,000 Turks saved the Russians in Caucasus. There was no doubt that the operations were worth the blood and treasure spent and the Commission's declaration on that point should not have been made without far fuller investigation. He thought the continuance of the sittings of the Commission useless. (Lour cheers). Sir Mark Sykes emphasised that the Anzacs and others who died on Gallipoli shed their blood perhaps to more advantage than in any other theatre of war.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ADMIRALTY STANDPOINT.

Mr. Churchill explained the Admiralty standpoint with regard to the decision to attack the Dardanelles. He declared that he was not endeavouring to relieve himself of the responsibility or to transfer it to the War Council or naval experts. After arguing that Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord did not exercise his right not to utilise the Fleet at the Dardanelles, Mr. Churchill proceeded to make a strong defence of the operations and quoted facts refuting the Commissions's references to the heavy loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary, he said, the advantages of attack made themselves invaluably felt in many spheres of operations and included the active adhesion of Italy to the Allies.

REGRET AT ABANDONMENT OF OPERATIONS.

Mr. Churchill referred at length and with regret to the abandonment of the operations when they were apparently on the eve of success and pointed out that this was due to the discouragement suffered

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BRITISH AT BAGDAD

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

SCENES OF SCIENTIFIC HAVOC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 20.

The following telegram dated the 19th March 1917 has been received from "Eye-witness," Mesopotamia, dated 18th March:—

Bagdad, March 15.—We captured Mushaidie yesterday on the Tigris right bank, a station on the Bagdad railway twenty miles north of the city. The action lasted from noon through the night. The enemy were driven out of four successive positions. A small river steamer, one of the few left to the Turks, was disabled by the machine-gun and rifle fire of aeroplane and infantry. The crew ran her nose into the bank. A quantity of rifles and ammunition was taken.

The staff have been confronted with a complicated problem since our entry into Bagdad and are working at high pressure. Besides carrying on war there has been the civil and military administration of the city to reorganise, local sources of supplies to be tapped and co-ordinated, existing transport to be adapted to an entirely new situation, the city to be policed, sanitation to be taken in hand, the civil and military hospitals, billeting and sites for various depots to be selected bridging and other engineering work to be done. A house to house search for arms has been made and a large stock or rifles collected in the citadel. Only a small proportion of shops have been opened and these are half empty. The Jewish merchants say that they lost two million francs worth of goods between 2 a.m. on the 11th and our entry at nine.

RS. 15 A WHISKY BOTTLE, RS. 3 A TOOTH BRUSH.

With official and unofficial looting and blockade of the Tigris from the south for nearly two and a half years, there is very little left in the city, and prices are high. Rs. 15 are paid for a bottle of whisky, two, to three rupees for tooth brushes. Cafes in the bazar are still frequented by the old *clientele*, but it is a crowd in which coffee and tobalco are scarce. The Turks have taken everything. A Jewish rabbi told me even pigeons on mosques are getting thin. The Kurds and rabble looted even the hospital, carried off stores, bedding, medicines and drugs. The personnel let their friends in, and shared the spoil. With this knowledgeable assistance even lenses were taken from microscopes. Happily we came in time to save the beds or they would have tumbled the patients out on the hard brick floor.

SCIENTIFIC HAVOC.

On the right bank is a scene of scientific havoc. Here we can reckon the enemy material balance sheet for the last few days. A German wireless had just been completed at an enormous cost, and it was one of the most powerful installations of their system in direct communication with Berlin. It had been receiving messages for six months, but the transmitting plant was not operative until we had crossed the Tigris at Shumran. In its short life two or three days at the most, it was the messenger of disaster. It was blown up early morning on the 11th and the engineer did his work well. The roof was carried away. There was a three-foot crater in the centre floor. One of the giant masts had fallen crushing the wall. One of the two great boilers was blown up, the other had been filled with titanite, but the charge was not fired.

HUN HUMOUR!

The pursuit was on the heels of the retreat, but the Hun had time for ironic texts in red paint on the wall. A singularly inept one was: "It is a long way to Bagdad." Another was: "O. E! Hundred Tommies equal one Askeri." The money locked up in wireless, railway station sidings, workshops, water tower, cranes and engineering plant, must have run into millions. Our troops on the right bank were searching the wreckage at 6 a.m. on the 11th The inscription "Bagdad" written large on the wall of the terminus in English and Arabic reminded them that they had arrived. In the deserted booking office there was a rush for tickets to Constantinople and Berlin. The last train had gone out at 2 a.m. A sapper office discovered the way bill. On the railway, as in wireless, it was a case of wreckage before completion. The painting of the motor in the power house was half finished, numerals in fresh paint on new rails, and couplings told of the work barely a month old. But they had no time to destory everything. The permanent way was intact. It is a 4ft. 8½in. gauge of English system. The railhead in this section is still at Samrrah, 90 miles up-stream. The intervening bridges were demolished when the last train had gone through. There is also a light railway across Kadhwaniyah on the Euphrates. The railway workshops contain good machinery uninjured, and on the left bank a small arms factory was found in good repair.

STREET SCENES.

The streets are a jumble of all the ancient races of the East, veils, turbans, hemlets, fezes are jostled to the side of the road, to make room for the bridging train of ammunition column. Passing through the covered bazar I saw a limber of a heavy gun break through the road and disclose a terrified Jew in his cellar. At another corner a Chaldean astronomer is being consulted by an Ethiopian slave and both of them are very much in the way. The place has all the conventional elements of romance, but the fighting man needs physical refreshment. Neither architects nor personages of Arabian nights can make up for lack of beer.

THE DARDANELES REPORT.

(Continued from page 7.)

from many most influential quarters which were hampering their effect.

He concluded:—The Commission may condemn men who tried to force the Dardanelles, but your children will keep their condemnation for all those who did not sally to their aid.

Mr. Clyde, one of the Commissioners, said that beyond the complaints of those criticised the only complaint was the non-publication of the evidence with the report.

SUPPLEMENT TO DARDANELLES REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 19.
Recd. 10-55 p.m. Mar. 21.

A supplement is issued to Dardanelles report issued on the 8th instant. It deals with some of the previously excised portions and shows that the Admiralty's suspicion that the Dardanelles forts were getting short of ammunition at the time of bombardment was subsequently confirmed.

Mr. Roch a member of the Commission adds a minute that Sir F. Elliot, British Minister in Athens telegraphed in March 1915, that Venezelos proposed to offer the co-operation of three divisions in Gallipoli, that the King had already been sounded on the matter and that the Minister had heard from another source that the King wanted war.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS OF U. S.

EXPENDITURE OF 115 MILLION DOLLARS AUTHORISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Mar. 21.

President Wilson has authorised the expenditure of one hundred and fifteen million dollars to speed up naval construction and for the purchase of auxiliary craft. Three hundred and seventy-four additional naval officers have been secured by drafts from the Naval Academy.

FORCING EUROPEAN PEACE.

U. S. DECLINES PROPOSAL FOR NEUTRAL ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

A Note from the United States to President Carranza of Mexico is published in which the United States declines the proposal for neutral action with a view to forcing European peace by cutting off exports to the belligerents.

ANTI-SUBMARINISM IN U. S.

400 SUBMARINE CHASERS REQUISITIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

The American Navy Department has ordered two hundred small submarine chasers each from the Navy Yard and private firms.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES BY-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 9-0 p.m. Mar. 21

The following is the result of the byelection in Stockton-on-Tees:—Watson (Coalitionist) 7641; Backhouse (Peace Candidate) 596.

ROYAL DECORATIONS.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND VISCOUNT VALENTIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Mar. 21.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been created a Knight of the Thistle and the Peerage of England has been conferred on Viscount Valentia.

GENERAL MOBILISATION OF MALES.

WITHHELD TURKISH IRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 10-55 p.m. Mar. 21.

"The Times" Athens correspondent says that according to information from Turkey an "Irade" for general mobilisation of male population was prepared months ago but the Government did not dare to publish it fearing a rising.

SHORTAGE OF POTATOES IN ENGLAND.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

The "Press Bureau" says:—Lord Devonport announces that there is a shortage of potatoes and that there will be no further supplies for three months. He urges well-to-do people to abstain from potatoes, leaving available supplies for the poorer classes to whom they are necessary.

MAJOR MORAHT ON HINDENBURG'S PLANS.

ALLEGED LURING ON OF ALLIED TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 20.
Recd. 7-50 p.m. Mar. 21.

Major Moraht writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" says:—"Every German should be pleased at the retreat, for it means that Hindenburg is luring on the British and French in order to inflict on them unprecedented loss." Most of the German comment re-echoes, Major Moraht's idea that this is indeed a second Tannenberg, but on a far greater scale it seems to be expected.

The newspapers recall how Hindenburg drew the Russians away from their communications into the open and then pounced on them with tremendous force.

APOLOGIA FOR GERMAN RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 21.

The War Correspondent of the "Lokalanzeiger" gives another apologia for retreat in west. He says:—The German command did not intend to leave the enemy initiative in Spring and therefore, tried to create entirely a new situation while sparing the terrible bloodshed which assault on enemy's positions would have involved. The retreat has nullified the projected Anglo-French offensive. The correspondent gloats over the spectacle of the "Empire of Death," the zone before the German positions in which not a solitary object has been left.

German apologists are by no means unanimous regarding the object of the retreat. Many do not agree with the Tannenberg theory that it means open warfare and boast that the Germans are occupying entrenched positions surpassing anything hitherto seen.

SWISS PAPER'S ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, Mar. 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 21.

A significant admission is made by the pro-German newspaper, "Der Bund," that the retreat of the Germans spells the abandonment of the policy of pledges of the war map. The Germans, it says, have been forced to retreat in order to effect reconcentration in the rear and to gain greater freedom of movement.

SCEPTICISM OF DUTCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, Mar. 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., Mar. 21.

The Dutch press is sceptical regarding the repetition of the Tannenberg triumph.

The "Maasbode" says:—"It is sheer nonsense to maintain that the Germans are retiring entirely voluntarily and the "Tyd" points out that Hindenburg's game must be fully known to the Allied commanders, who would never fall into such a

THE POLICY OF TRUST.

HON. MR. LYON ON ITS RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 20.

This evening the members of the Students' Hall-Literary Society gave a farewell address to Hon. Mr. Lyon, Executive Council Member, retiring on March 31st. Maharaja Adhiraja of Burdwan presided.

The Hon. Mr. Lyon, replying to the address, said that never were Indian questions better recognised and understood than at the present moment. The policy of trust in the people of India had been making remarkable development as was evident from the imposition of cotton duties against Lancashire opposition. The invitation to the Maharaja of Bikanir and Sir S. P. Sinha to assist the Secretary of State in the War Conference was another eloquent testimony to the policy of trust on the part of Government. It was the revolutionary propaganda in Bengal that had been fighting tooth and nail against the policy of trust. He impressed on the young men present that it was by love and loyalty, and not by violence and hatred, that national development could be achieved and concessions won. He appealed to the students to enlist in numbers in the Defence of India Force and to show to the world they were capable of self-sacrifice. It was by deeds that Bengal would be weighed.

A QUOTATION FROM MACAULAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have recently come across a passage in Macaulay's "Life of Milton" which is quite appropriate to the present time.

The passage is as follows:—

"Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learnt to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait for ever."

Yours, etc.,
H. M. ANTIA.

It has been definitely settled that the annual session of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League and Mahomedan Educational Conference will be held during the ensuing Easter holidays at Barisal.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council to be held on Tuesday, Mr. Beatson Bell will present the budget of the Government of Bengal for 1917-18.

RESOLUTION ON ISLINGTON REPORT,

HON. MR. BASU'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 21.

The following is the full report of the Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu's speech on Pandit Malaviya's resolution on the Report of the Public Services Commission, which was moved on Tuesday:—

Sir, I take this, the earliest opportunity of standing up so that the mover of the resolution may not be guilty, or be permitted to be guilty, of the cowardly practice of levelling things against us under cover of a resolution and then withdrawing the resolution and thereby preventing a reply. I am sure that my friend, Pandit Malaviya would be incapable of such a practice, but nevertheless, I take time by the forelock against being ruled out by the order of the chair. I will submit a few observations in regard to the resolution that has been brought before us. Sir, what is it that is the genesis of this Commission? There was a cry, an insistent cry, from every part of India that we Indians were unduly, unjustly kept out of the proper share that was due to us in the higher services of our country, and Sir, there was a good and just reason for that cry. Rulers may come and rulers may go, Viceroys may come and Viceroys may go, I speak of them with all respect, but they leave little impression upon the character of the course of our administration. Councillors may sit and talk and abuse each other and they may be permitted to sneak away, but they also do not, as at present constituted, much matter in the affairs of life, but what it is that does matter, is the great Civil Service of India, a body which lasts for ever. Men may come and men may go, but my friends, the members of the Civil Service say they will go on for ever with their traditions of which they are justly proud, but alas! they become hide-bound and cast in a rigid mould. They are good men, they are guided by the one principle of doing the best that they can for the people of India. These are things which we readily admit, but they sometimes fail to see how their administration operates upon the people for whose good they labour in India. Sir, for us therefore, not for the appointments, not for the handsome salaries, it was for the purpose of putting in our claim in the higher machinery of Government, for putting in some wheel at least in that machinery, that we Indians have been pressing for a long time for the recognition of the great principle that Indians should have an adequate share in the administration of the country, be given facilities for admission into the Civil Service.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

Well Sir, for this reason, we have asked for simultaneous examinations. Just imagine, Sir, if English lads were told to go to Kamaschatka to qualify for the Civil Service of England, to learn, I don't know what language the Kamaschatkians talk, to learn their language, to pass examinations in their language, and then go back to England to rule, what would be the attitude of Englishmen towards that arrangement? The same has been our case. I have taken an extreme case not to show that the conditions are exactly similar, but I have tried to show by the well known principle of *reductio ad absurdum* the difficulty, I should say the absurdity, of the present arrangement. You ask the boys of India to pass difficult examinations in your own language. Do you for a moment realise the great handicap that the language test imposes upon us, a great and pressing handicap? Why we should not be content with that, you are at a loss to know. You go further, you are not content with imposing on us the task of learning your language, or trying to learn your language,—and it is one of the most difficult to learn,—you ask us to go to your country for the examinations. We do our best to comply with your tests in your country and then, if we are declared fit to be put on the same level as the English youth, we ask why not admit us. The report of the Commissioner says that will not be enough, there are other considerations. I do not ignore them. You say not only are you to learn our language, but you must go to England to pass your examinations. Well, Sir, whether that is right or wrong whether such a procedure can be justified in the higher court of humanity or not, we have submitted to it, we have submitted to it under protest, and we have agreed, if you think a sojourn to England is necessary to give the necessary experience to our youths aspiring to the Public Service, to our boys making that sojourn, but let them go with the certainty that they will be admitted into the precincts of the Civil Service, let them pass their examinations in this country under the same test. That is the point. Sir, the Commission have thrown these 22 bulky volumes at our heads. With what result we could have competed, we, Indians, could have ventured to acquire your language to some extent at least, if we had been given a chance. But, the Commission sits in judgment on our claims and says, here is our judgment, we have double barred the gate, we have reduced the age from 22 to 17, because 17 is the age that suits our boys who leave schools, the time may not suit you, but it suits us. We have done more we have said, that previous to the examination there must be a three years' residence in a public school in England, we have done yet more, we have scored out Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian from the language. Are you not content, are you not content that instead of this, though we have practically, absolutely, done away with the inconvenient scrap of paper, the Queen's Proclamation, we have not taken away your chances altogether, we have given you 7 appointments to be competed for in India, are you not content? I ask you, Sir, I ask the representatives of the Civil Service, who are arrayed against me, no, I beg their pardon, I will not say, arrayed against but, in front of me, I ask them, would they expect anybody of Englishmen in England to accept such an arrangement, if it was proposed in the case of English youths? But what they should not accept in their own case, would they expect us in India to accept? I have taken only one example, one prominent example, from this blessed Commission which has cost, I don't know how many thousands of pounds, and will, no doubt, bring decorations to the Commissioners, but, Sir, is not one example enough, one example enough, a very strong expression coming into my mind to clearly demonstrate that what the Commissioners have done, is not acceptable to the people of India, it is an insult to their common sense, it is a denial of right. If we were told in clear and unequivocal language we can understand, but subterfuge, we do not understand. I say, it is an insult to the common sense of India.

AN ANACHRONISM.

Why, Sir, what is the use of a Commission like this, what is the use of all this expenditure of money and energy for the sake of 7 appointments to be competed for in India and these seven appointments to be given under what conditions? Not by open competition, but by selection by our Universities. Well, Sir, there again, you are trying to bring in an element of elemination. I do not wish to discuss the recommendations of the Commission in this Council at this stage, but I do rise to give a great warning that better far abandon the report of the Commission, for the condition of things have entirely changed, the two years of war have accelerated Indian conditions by nearly 50 years.

The Commission is an anachronism, it is altogether out of date, leave it alone, India will not be sorry, but if you worked upon this Commission without ascertaining the public feeling of India, without finding out how far the recommendations of that Commission were acceptable to the masses of the people of India and if I am incorrect in using the term, masses, how far such recommendations were unacceptable to those classes for whom the Commission was meant. You would be taking a grave risk, indeed, you talk, of discontent. My friend here, forges instruments for the fettering of the body, but do not forge instruments for the fettering of the mind. You talk of discontent, you talk of disaffection, but do not take measures which will intensify and accentuate, that discontent and that disaffection, do not for God's sake do anything which will create greater distrust of the motives of the Government of India, than even the present arrangements would seem to justify, for, Sir, whether Home Rule comes or not, whether self-Government on Colonial lines comes or not, whether it comes in 20 years or 50 years, what we shall feel, what we daily feel is, that whatever may be the future, if you give India a greater share in the higher administration of the country by including a larger number of Indians in the Civil Service, you will make, apart from other questions, you will make your system of Government more acceptable than it is. Therefore, Sir, I think it is a very modest request which my hon. friend, Pandit Malaviya has made, namely, that no action should be taken upon the report of this Commission before the opinions of public bodies and of the members of this Council in open debate have been ascertained.

For, after all, Sir, if you do not do that, what is it that you do? The Commission gives the members of the Civil Service increased emoluments, increased facilities for leave and pension, it gives them an increased hold upon the services, it restricts in a greater degree the admission of Indians into the Civil Service. Should you be the judges in your own case? You may be. You are honourable and honest men, but who is the man who would venture to sit as a judge in his own case? Who is he, Sir, and in this matter, in which practically the case is between the Civil Service and ourselves? Would it be right without the enlightenment which may come from public criticism and public debate, is it right that you should be entrusted with the very serious power of deciding in your own case? Sir, I may have spoken with some degree of warmth and if I have spoken with any degree of warmth, I sincerely apologise to this Council. It may be due, in no small part, to the just irritation from which I was suffering by reason of the proceedings of the earlier part of the day. It may also be due to the just disappointment which we have felt at the recommendations of this Commission from which we expected so much, but discounting all that and putting all that out of mind, take me as a humble spokesman of India and give me the same amount of latitude which you would have allowed if I were appearing without, an advocate, take me only as a person pleading before the Bar of the Executive Government of India. I hope you will allow me the same latitude, and allowing me the same latitude, you will overlook my shortcomings in putting my case. I hope you will bear in mind the request that has been put forward by my hon. friend, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and I would say that, do what you may, but consider before you do and give the country a chance of being heard through the mouths of their chosen representatives.

VOLUNTEERS FROM BURMA.

REPORTS OF FINE WORK AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 20.

The total number of all volunteer ranks including Burma Military Police, Mounted Infantry and Signallers, who have left for active service is 6,580, and 1,000 more will be leaving soon. Letters received from officers commanding regiments in the firing line to the Deputy Inspector-General Military Police speak in the highest terms of praise of the men One letter reports very favourably of Subadar Harkabir Limbu, who obtained the D. S. M. for conspicuous gallantry in Mesopotamia in April last. Another communication refers to the very good work done there and in France.

LATEST CABLES.

TSAR'S ABDICATION READ.

TROOPS EXHORTED TO BE LOYAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 21.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., Mar. 22.

Reuter's correspondent in despatch from the Staff Headquarters states that the troops mustered in the public square whither they marched with red flags flying and bands playing Marseillaise. At the request of Nicholas, General Alexieff read the abdication and exhorted the troops loyally to serve the new Government.

The Government has issued an appeal to the Army saying that interior reorganisation depends on sure defence against the enemy. The Government counts on the unimpaired solidarity and discipline of the Army to conduct the war to victory.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION.

INCREASE OF COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., March 22.

In connection with the establishment of the British Trade Corporation, Sir Albert Stanley announced that Trade Commissioners in the various parts of the Empire would be increased from four to sixteen. Some would be stationed in India and the Crown Colonies so that the whole Empire would be covered.

SUMMARY OF FRENCH OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 21.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., Mar. 22.

An expert commentator summing up the recent operations says:—Our front has been carried in some places more than thirty-five kilometres beyond the positions we occupied on the 15th instant. We have liberated two French departments and several thousand square kilometres of territory with insignificant losses, but probably the Allies will very soon encounter large German forces on the famous Hindenburg position.

DISPLAY OF PUBLIC INTEEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 21.
Recd. 2-10 a.m., March 22.

Public interest equal to that aroused by the Imperial War Cabinet, was displayed in the opening of the Imperial Conference to-day, at the Colonial Office where it was welcomed by Mr. Walter Long.

General Smuts being in uniform was easily recognised and greeted by the public, whose salutes he returned.

OFFICER AND GIRL.

£100 DAMAGES FOR POLICE BLUNDER.

A remarkable case of wrongful arrest and imprisonment was dealt with at the Walsall County Court on February 16, when Clara Rogers, the daughter of a miner, sued Police-sergeant Thomas Brookes for damages.

She was arrested on August Bank Holiday when she was in the company of an Army lieutenant and was taken to the police station. When the charge came before the magistrates they dismissed it.

The judge asked why she went with the lieutenant if he had not spoken to her before.

Plaintiff: I did not like to say "no", because he was a soldier.

Evidence as to the girl's good character was given, and his Honour found that the police had jumped to a wrong conclusion. He awarded her £100 damages—£80 to be invested until she was 21 years, and £20 to be paid to her "next friend."—The "Daily Mail."

INDIAN INK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Preparations have now been commenced for the production of the next issue of "Indian Ink" which will come out in the middle of November. I shall be glad to receive short stories and articles, pictures, photographs and suggestions for new features. As was the case in previous issues the profit will go in full to the Indian War Relief Fund. Pictures requiring reproduction in colour should be sent as early as possible since we find by experience that reproduction and printing give much better results in the hot weather than if they are delayed to the Rains. Topical humorous sketches of Eastern interests will be particularly appreciated, but there will be full scope for pictures of other types which have been so popular in the past; and for literary work of all classes. Contributors should enclose stamped and addressed envelopes for return of their contributions. Artists who are prepared to permit their originals to be sold for the benefit of the war fund should signify their desire in their accompanying letter.

The accounts for last year will be completed after my return from Mesopotamia and a statement concerning this will be forwarded to you for your kind favour of publication.—Yours, etc.

E. DIGBY,
Editor, "Indian Ink."

March 18th, 1917.

It is understood that at the meeting of All-India Congress Committee which is to be held in Calcutta early in April, question of fixing up of the place for holding this year's session of Indian National Congress will be discussed as no province has up till now invited the Congress. It is understood that the question of sending a deputation to England regarding post-war reforms will also be considered.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.
HYCOL
Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.
IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

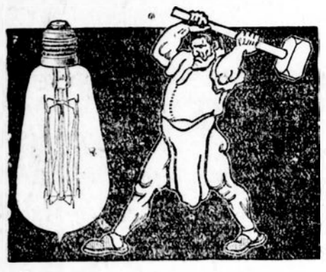
GENUINE
DISINFECTANTS
OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.
"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)
EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.
Manufactured by
PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC Co., Ltd.,
15, ELM ST., LONDON.
Works: HULL, ENGLAND.
Agents for India & Burma—
Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.
Price, Rs. 2-14
MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,
China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

RUBBER
STAMP
Mfrs. &
Engravers.
P. P. RELE & SONS,
79, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Drawn-wire Metal Filament
BRILLIAN LAMPS

Prices defy competition.
Sole Importers:
THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIA
STATIONERY Co.
Commercial Stationers.
RETAIL SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
ARTISTIC STATIONERS, PRINTERS
and
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
ENGRAVERS AND DIE-SINKERS
365, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELAXATION IN WAR TIME.

AMUSEMENTS AT BASE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

We at the base have a pleasant little fiction that nowhere on any of the various war fronts does anyone work quite so hard or quite such long hours as we do. And this is, perhaps, the reason why when we meet a man from Amarah or Arab Village we hasten to ask him, "If they are hard at it up there," he not to be behindhand naturally replies, "Oh, about from seven to seven," and this is where we have the advantage of him for we can always retort "Is that all? why, we start at six and generally go back to office for two or three hours after dinner." Now had we spoken first he could have told us how at Arab Village or Amarah, they work for four hours after dinner.

Of course in war time we all think we are pretty hard worked though there is a legend that a man at the Base complained that he had not enough to do; he was promptly put in command of a base depot and there were no further complaints.

From the foregoing it would seem that there is no time for relaxation, but we manage to squeeze a little in now and again. Last hot weather there was a sailing boat on the river most evenings also a canoe or so, and a collapsible boat that held two so tightly packed that they had to inflate their lungs alternately.

Then at all the wharves and mouths of the various creeks fishermen are busy, though perhaps sanguine would be the more appropriate word. Just now (January) it is a trifle too cold for fishing, but thanks to the liberality of sportsmen at home the writer has been able to equip several fishing clubs with excellent tackle and a little later on the sport will be in full swing.

A select few have done some snipe and duck shooting with varying success and a cavalry detachment at Shaiba have managed a pigsticking meet or two.

The cinematograph in Basrah City is like the poor always with us, but owing to regulations regarding "Out of Bounds" there are difficulties so far as the rank and file are concerned. There are two halls at which Arab and Kurdish "ladies" dance but he is either very young or very foolish who can extract any amusement out of these entertainments.

In August and September a football league was run at Ashar Barracks and was moderately successful, but was rather spoilt by postponements owing to transport difficulties from Tanooma and Makina. However, it was played off, No. 1 British Base Depot winning with Young Men's Christian Association, Tanooma, (mostly sailormen from the "Dalhousie"), as runners up. For this tournament silver and bronze medals were given; the design of a setting sun, palm tree, camel and Arab praying being well carried out seeing that the designer is no artist and had to write "this is a camel," "this is a palm tree."

WEEKLY CONCERTS.

When a year ago a British Base Depot was organised at Ashar Barracks the then Quartermaster collected the local talent and started weekly Saturday night concerts. They were extremely popular and thanks to the varied accomplishments of Thomas Atkins of the present day, interest never flagged. A couple of months back a concert party arrived from India and although they gave some excellent shows, some of us are conservative enough to think that they were perhaps no great improvement on our amateur entertainments. Naturally we who worked for "two or three hours after dinner," could not attend, but still the seats reserved for officers, were always full to overflowing.

Others followed this example and Makina and some of the hospitals had very cheery shows.

In April a two days' boxing tournament in Ashar Barracks proved a great attraction, excellent prizes were given and some first-rate fights fights put up; the Navy took a keen and prominent part and incidentally a fair share of the loot.

In October an attempt was made to get up another boxing tournament but probably owing to the fact that most of our "pugs" had gone up river to take a hand in a sterner form of fighting entries were so poor that the project was abandoned.

BOXING DAY SPORTS.

Sometime early in December the subject of Boxing Day sports was mooted, and a little later a meeting of depot commandants was held working committee appointed and a programme drawn up for Base sports. "One of the camp commandants undertook to prepare a ground and right well he did it, there was little enough time but he went wholeheartedly to work and with the assistance of a deport commandant selected a suitable ground. He must have been a pretty good judge as well as a bit of an optimist for at first sight there seemed many obstacles, however they were all overcome and he was amply justified.

The Assistant Director of Works assisted with the loan of flags standards, ropes and so on and since our camp commandant was leaving to chance and thought it might rain (which by the way it did) he borrowed a steam roller to roll ashes into the running tracks, and well it was that he did so for otherwise there is not the slightest doubt the sports would have had to be brought to an abrupt ending. And lest any carping tax-payer may exclaim at the wicked waste of ashes, I hasten to assure him that they were all collected the next day and used for the purpose for which they were originally designed, little if any the worse.

The track was 440 yards circular, and was in the beginning intersected with nalas or dongas, or the local equivalent; these were filled up and a straight 100 yards course laid down in the middle of the circle.

Such events as the tug-of-war football sixes, etc., had to have preliminary ties run off and so the Base was divided into areas and the honorary secretary put in some good work arranging matters.

So then on Boxing day 1916, a goodly number of persons might have been seen converging on Makina, the fair sex being well represented by nursing sisters and two or three other ladies. Of the sports themselves there is little to write, description of any military sports anywhere would describe them. The times were fairly good though no records were broken and there were no disqualifications except in the band race when one competitor ran like a rabbit with his instrument under his arm instead of to his lips.

CLOWNS.

Our camp commandant had provided the usual, or in one case unusual, clowns and we had heroes in tubs dodging sticks; one of these took what an Irish private described as "the father and mother of a belt" over the head, but sure it all added to the harmony.

Early in the afternoon rain came on, but fortunately not very heavily, and as some of the staff were "At Home", and E. P. tents had been erected there was shelter and tea for those who cared to take advantage of them.

The wife of a member of the Committee presented the prizes and we of the Senior Committee patted ourselves on the back on having brought to a successful conclusion a fair imitation of an army athletic meeting in far away Mesopotamia though we really deserve little credit, it all being due to the working committee and the bulk to the camp commandant and the honorary secretary.

LARGE AEROPLANES.

ADVANTAGES IN PASSENGER CARRYING

Before the Aeronautical Society on Feb. 7, Mr. F. Handley Page discussed the "Case for the Large Aeroplane."

He remarked that while involving heavier initial capital outlay large machines in general were cheaper to build, to maintain, and to run than small ones, and that in every type of mechanical transport the tendency was towards increase of size. But in aeroplanes increase of size would be of no advantage if it brought about a disproportionate increase of weight which would more than nullify constructional advantages, or if the large aeroplane had aerodynamical disadvantages. His paper therefore considered the aerodynamical and structural qualities of the large machine, a new method of aerodynamical comparison being used for the former, and reached the conclusion that for the same total weight carried per h. p. the large machine would effect the better performance.

As regards large aeroplanes from the pilot's point of view, he said they could be built to operate quite as easily and fly with as little fatigue as the best of the small ones. Wind gusts which seemed large to a small machine had a relatively small effect upon them, and therefore there was less work in flying them, while they could be handled more easily on the ground and could alight in smaller spaces. From the point of view of load to be carried or distance to be flown, they had it all their own way.

For future commercial development they scored with plenty of room for passengers and luggage or mails, and their steadier movement would afford greater comfort. The question of certainty in operation required careful attention, since it was the one thing required at the present time in order that the aeroplane might take its proper place in commercial work. Engines would probably be more heavily built to reduce the possibility of breakdown, and multi-engine machines would be used which could fly satisfactorily even if one engine were disabled. This consideration also pointed to the use of the large machine.—"The Times."

(Continued from column 4.)

Lieut W F Knight, West Yorkshires.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED KILLED.
Second-Lieut E A Burgess, Royal Fusiliers.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING. NOW REPORTED KILLED.
Second-Lieut F Cave, South Staffords.
Lieut J D Chipman, South Staffords.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut G M Dunn, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut T Follis Cornwalls.
WOUNDED.
Capt R. P. N B. Bluett, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Buchanan, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut D H Fraser, Medicals.
Capt H W Fussell, Gloucesters.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 19.

The following names of British officers appear in the 339th list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.
13th Hussars, 2nd-Lieut J O P Clerkson, I A.
WOUNDED.
Gloucestershires, 2nd-Lieut L G Machin South Wales Borderers, Capt A L Petre, Seaforths, 2nd-Lieut N E J Dunn, Royal Lancasters, 2nd-Lieut S Patterson, Leicestershires, 2nd-Lieut W Wilton, Army Chaplains Department, Revd W Ewing, I A, Capt H L Holms Lieut W B Browning, I A R O, Lieut H Newman, 2nd-Lieut J W Gray 13th Hussars, Lieut-Col J J Richardson, Major E F Twist, Lieut J W Dawson, 2nd-Lieut G L M Welstead, Leicestershires, 2nd-Lieut G W Palfreyman L A, Lieut-Col A G De W Chichester, Major A McC Jameson, Captains R M Trail, J G Gibson, 2nd-Lieut W N C Barlow.
CORRECTION TO LIST NO. 330.
WOUNDED.
R F A 2nd-Lieut J L Sunder should read J L Butler.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX
SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS
AND
MANEKLAL
B. L. A. A (London), F. Inc. C. A.
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone 2560.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 9.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.
Second-Lieut P F Barr, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut W A Casserly, Munsters.
Major A P Dale, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A F Duncan, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A N Gates, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W O de W Silmon, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T Steen, Scots Fusiliers.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut R G Pickard, Welsh Regiment.
DIED.
Second-Lieut S G Meggs, Garrison Artillery.
WOUNDED.
Lieut C D Armstrong, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J S McE Aucott, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H L Bangham, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E J Bray, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Bryant, Essex.
Lieut R K Caparn, Londons.
Second-Lieut W R Clephan, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J M Constable, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J P Connors, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut S Corah, Leicesters.
Capt G R Crouch, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt F W Lawe, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D R Lyne, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G B Martin, Londons.
Second-Lieut F W Meyer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C H Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A R M Scrase-Dickins, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut K S Sexton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A T S Smith, Londons.
Lieut D P Thomas, Medicals.
Capt J A Welby, Worcesters.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut R Anderson, West Ridings.
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Second-Lieut T L Campbell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut C S Cravos, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T W F Guildford, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C B Hunt, Oxford and Bucks.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut M E Woods, Flying Corps.
OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut W J Pearson, Medicals, should read Second-Lieut W J Pearson, Flying Corps.

LONDON, March 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.
Second-Lieut E F Banks, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col A J H Bowen, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut J A Buckland, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E Corkill, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Gradwell, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H Green, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W M Kemp, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D J Lewis Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J R M MacDonald, Royal Scots.
Lieut C M Tweedy, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E Wainman Manchesters.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut H L Bentley, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain E E Bridges, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut B P Burroughs, Dublins.
Second-Lieut M A Carson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H A Davis, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D J Dean, West Kents.
Second-Lieut F J Dodd, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J G D B Dunne, Dublins.
Second-Lieut P N Hart, Black Watch.
Captain R L Hett, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut H C Horsfall, Cheshires.
Lieut J R O Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut T G A Lima, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C V Lockett, Rifle Brigade.
Captain E McCosh Highland L. I.
Lieut G C Marrion, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H E Marrow, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut E T Pain, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D W Rowntree, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A K Sutcliffe, Royal Fusiliers.
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Lieut G E Orton-Smith, Warwicks.
MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.
Lieut R H Clarke, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Curtis, Engineers.
Major J S Skinner Shropshires.
MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER.
Lieut A J Lazarus-Barlow, Yeomanry.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut W J Shield, Liverpools.

LONDON, March 11.

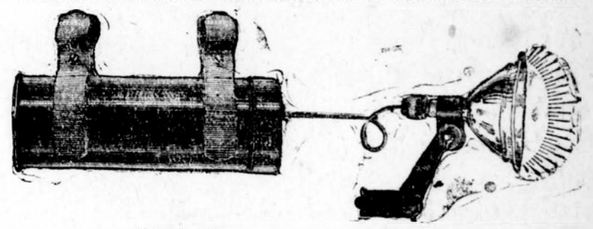
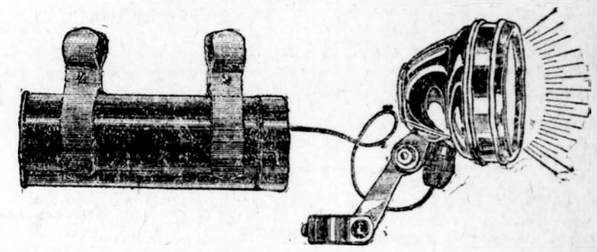
The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.
Lieut R A Abrams, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut V M Bowling, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A A L H Butcher, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A F Cooke, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Harms, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B W Hill, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E E Horn, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H H S Jones, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S Major, East Kents.
Second-Lieut F Mooney, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R Osborne, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut W T Smith Bedfords.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED:—
Second-Lieut J L Pulleyn, Dorsets.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut B A Morgan, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Motherwell, Highland Lights.
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut A C M Gordon, Scots Fusiliers.
DIED.
Second-Lieut G B R Kiddell, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G Peters, Gloucesters.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut G Ambler, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Beckett, Devons.
Capt E J D Few Dorsets.
Capt E Fletcher, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Foster, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W A Golding, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J F Gourley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D M Hall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A G Hinton, Engineers.
Lieut E R H Hudson, Munsters.
Second-Lieut J F Johns, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W R Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut H Lamborne, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S J Maltby, Artillery.
Lieut A E Morris, Engineers.
Lieut H W S Nisbet, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W P O'Carroll, Dublins.
Second-Lieut N W Read, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Sabelli, Artillery.
Lieut R W Scales, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Shilcone, Artillery.
Lieut J R Thornton, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C F S Wilkes, Londons.
Second-Lieut G N Wood, Dorsets.
Capt H R W Wood, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H L Young, Black Watch.
WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Second-Lieut A T Kent, Dublins.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut H A Adamson, Highland Lights.
Second-Lieut. A H Benton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Green, Flying Corps.
Capt A Lees, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A W Reid, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R S Smith, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P L Wood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F J P Garland, Gloucesters.
KILLED.
Capt C A Armitage, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Feeke, Oxford and Bucks.

(Continued in Column 3.)

Don't Let Heat Ruin Your
COMPLEXION.

THE heat and glare of the sun is responsible for many ruined skins and complexions. Whether the annoyance takes the form of Tan, Freckles, or Chafe, it can now be warded off by the regular use of that wonderful new toilet discovery—Ven-Yusa, the Oxygen Face Cream.
Ven-Yusa is not only most cooling and refreshing because of the purifying oxygen which the cream contains, but it counteracts any excessive perspiration and keeps the skin from acquiring an unpleasant greasy, shiny appearance.
Ven-Yusa puts the finishing touch to the toilet and enables you to always appear fresh and dainty.
VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream.
At 1er Jar of Chemists, Perfumers, &c., or by post from Smith Stanistreet & Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay; F. Brookes & Co., Karachi; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo; or E. M. de Souza, Rangoon.

ELECTRIC
THE NEWEST AND THE MOST EFFICIENT OF ALL BICYCLE LAMPS.

Price Rs. 10.
Better Quality Rs. 12.
Best Quality Rs. 15.
All Complete with one Dry Cell and Container.
Here is the Bicycle Lamp you have so anxiously been looking and waiting for.
The Lamp without nuisance and trouble. Buy one, fix it on to your Cycle and forget all about Cycle Lamps and troubles attached to them.
It will not go out in any weather or vibration and will not need a refil for a year at least. Just turn a switch and get a dazzling flood of light in front of you.
It needs no matches or oil and is absolutely safe and smokeless and remains neat and clean always.
Its Battery gives a total of 50 hours light before getting exhausted and Costs Rs. 3 only. If you use your Cycle for half an hour every evening on an average, you are assured of at least one year's service at Rs. 3 only.
It is not worth investigation?
MOTOR CYCLE LAMPS.

Price Complete with one Dry Cell and Metal Container .. .. .. Rs. 20.
Same with two Cells.. .. .. „ 25.
One Dry Cell gives 50 hours light.
Two Dry Cells give double the light for 100 hours.
EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co., KARACHI.
Telegrams: "ELECTRIC KARACHI."
WE STOCK VARIOUS OTHER NOVELTIES: SEND FOR LIST.

SAJAN & Co.
OUR SPECIALITIES ARE—
Tiles Marble, Sculpture and Monumental Work.
Patronised by—
Government, Public Works Department and Native States.
Apply for Catalogue—It Costs you nothing.
THE SAJAN TILE MART,
EPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—"SAJANCO."

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once, mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

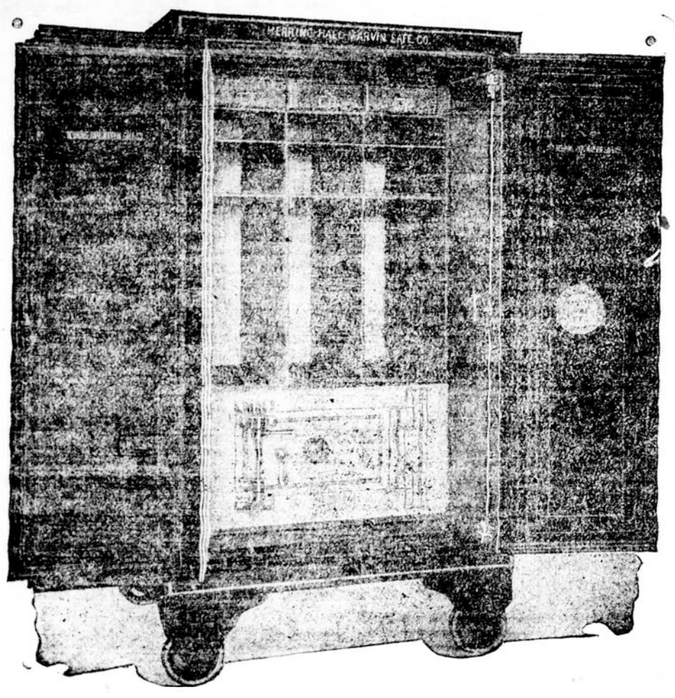
JAPANWALLA
Shaya—Amrat
is the best Japanese cure for consumption asthma, cough and all diseases of respiration with wheezin Price 8 annas per bottle.
Sole Agent:—O. J. HASSAN & CO
299, MASJID BUNDER.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to—
The Swastha Sahaya Pharmacy,
39-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COY.

Are the Largest Builders of SAFES in the World.



Their Safes are absolutely FIRE-PROOF as their special Composition stands unequalled to-day as a heat-resisting substance.

There are Two doors to every Safe. The outside door is fitted with a combination lock capable of 1,000,000 changes. Thus the owner alone can operate the outside door. The inner door has a special lock and key. If the key is left behind, nobody can make use of it. This protective feature ought to appeal to every user of Safes.

You purchase Safes for a life-long use. See **HERRING-HALL** *Safes before making a purchase.*

Only few Safes are on show. Come and see them in this office or at the Japanese Museum.

P. MUNCHERJI,
No. 1, DALAL STREET,

THE TONIC OF TONICS.
Prof. JAMES'
ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up! get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP
BRACE UP
TONE UP
WAKE UP

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

MOTORIST,

You ought to know that there is no more vulcanising solution or other lengthy process required in repairing tubes, if yo use the

Vulco Visco

cementless patches. You can repair your own inner tubes by using a little bit of petrol from your petrol tank.

Price for 6 patches Rs. 2.

The rival patches are on the same process but will cost Rs. 4 per tin.

We have also got a supply of Roberails Motor watches, Signal horns, Special American metal polish, etc. etc.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE OWNERS

Letting their blocks or rooms will find the Leelaw-Entry-System Books most useful to give them the right information regarding—

I. (*a*) The rent collected.
(*b*) When paid.
(*c*) Arrears due.

II. The Leelaw-Entry-System Books will be useful as reference books. For one copy book of 13 sheets, for a building having 10 stories with 10 blocks or rooms on each floor.

WILL LAST OVER TWELVE YEARS.

II. It costs you only Rs. *3-12*. By V. P. Rs. *3-15*.

For the duration of War

Everything realised less expenses for War Relief Purposes. Copies of Leelaw-Entry-System Books (with instructions to use them) obtainable from :—

MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

At Rs. 3-12 per Copy Book. By V. P. Rs. 3-15.

Relieves immediately without injection.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name (MIDY)

SANTAL MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. -- Sold by all Chemists.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR MOTORING.

Insure your sight by using

"TRIPLEX"

Unbreakable safety glass goggles

which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "Triplex" safety goggles have been more apparent, or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.

THESE ARE NOW OBTAINABLE AT :

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
No. 44, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.
Head Office :—19 New Oxford Street.
Eastern Branches :—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras & Rangoon.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30

Ditto with Radium Dial Rs. 35

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

The Beauty of Health

THOSE captivating charms which constitute the Beauty of Health are denied to women who are Anæmic. Their complexions become unhealthy in appearance, their eyes are lustreless and tired, their nerves are strained and overwrought, their breathing is difficult and becomes hurried and gasping on slight exertion. If women and girls would but improve the quality of their blood by taking a course of Iron 'Jelloids', much needless suffering could easily be avoided. As a matter of fact, every girl and woman should take a few Iron 'Jelloids' now and again. With the blood restored in quality, the sufferer is no longer enervated, listless and dull—the eyes sparkle with the Beauty of Health, one feels energetic and fit.

Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)

enrich the blood—restore energy.

(Machine made—without animal fat.)

For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.

Dr. J. M. B., M.D. writes—"After a long and careful study of the different phases of Anæmia, I find that no preparation is so easily taken by the patient and is so quickly assimilated as 'Jelloids'."

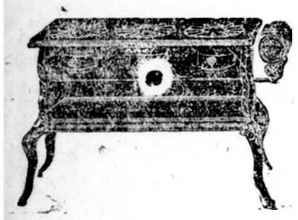
A Fortnight's Trial *(Price R.1.)* **will convince you.**

For Anæmia in Women	IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
Reliable Tonic for Men	IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A.
For Growing Children	IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 1.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers. Price R.1. & Rs. 2. 12.
Sole Agents:—H. J. FOSTER, Calcutta P.O. Box 341. Bombay P.O. Box 366. Colombo P.O. Box 255.
Manufactured only by the 'JELLOID' Co., 205 City Road, London, England.

SEE THAT YOU GET

THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.



(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,
50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.
5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all diseases of the heart, lungs stomach and liver.

Prices : **Rs. 2** per phial ; **Rs. 3** per tube

Agents Wanted :

Menois Gold Pills Agency,
Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tutors of :—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for :—

Empire Typewriter

281, HORNBY ROAD, Fort, BOMBAY.

[Est. 1895.]

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

Telephone 2236

SURAJMAL LALUBHAI & Co.

Telegrams 'Calmness.'

225-7, KALBADEVI ROAD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Select stock of Diamonds, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, etc. and all kinds of Jewellery, such as Necklaces, Bracelets, Pins, Earrings, Pendant Brooch, etc.

In serving our customers we make it a point to afford prompt as well as accurate service.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.